

DURESCO

"THE DURABLE"

The only reliable COLOUR
WASH on the market.
Large variety of artistic
shades in stock.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Fortify
yourself with
Bovril

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

[65-1]

No. 18,326.

號六十二百三千八萬一第 日八十月正年巳丁

HONGKONG FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1917.

五拜禮

號九月二年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Managers.

ALLSOPP'S BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED

BY
S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.

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SOLE AGENTS,

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Telephone No. 75.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 288G. at 8s. 4d. and
9s. 6d. per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR-GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[100]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1218.

[70]

TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " "	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 15 "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " 15 "
2.45 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 15 "
3.30 " " 4.00 " "	" " 15 "
4.00 " " 4.30 " "	" " 15 "
4.30 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.00 " " 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 15 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 15 "

NIGHT CARS	
6.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " 10 "
11.00 " " 12.00 noon " "	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 15 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " 15 "
5.30 " " 6.00 " "	" " 10 "
6.00 " " 6.30 " "	" " 15 "
6.30 " " 7.00 " "	" " 15 "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SUNDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but
not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers.

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IA, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND RAILWAY CARS USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	744 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	83	95 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	34	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 180 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Lifting Power	12,000 tons	12,000 tons	12,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet	580 feet	580 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	55 "	55 "	55 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	25 "	25 "	25 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 15,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

	268 feet 0 inch.	55 "	7 "
Length on Keel Blocks	268 feet 0 inch.	55 "	7 "
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	55 "	55 "	7 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	34	44 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.	28 "	34	44 "

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE and HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution

of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[76]

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INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

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BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

[3]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVELLING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Saito (Tientsin) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "HAKARI MARU"
and "KORE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class	2nd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.
2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
10.15 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	10.15 p.m.
10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
10.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.
12.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.
12.15 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	12.15 a.m.
12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.
12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.	12.45 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.
1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.
1.30 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 a.m.	1.30 a.m.
1.45 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 a.m.	1.45 a.m.
2.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.
2.15 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 a.m.	2.15 a.m.
2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m.	2.30 a.m.
2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m.	3.15 a.m.
3.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.
3.45 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 a.m.
4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.
4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.	4.15 a.m.
4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.
4.45 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 a.m.
5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.
5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.
5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.
5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.
6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.
6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.
7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.
10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.
11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.
11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
12.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
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3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.
4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
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5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

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MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction combined with the embodiment of forty years' experience.

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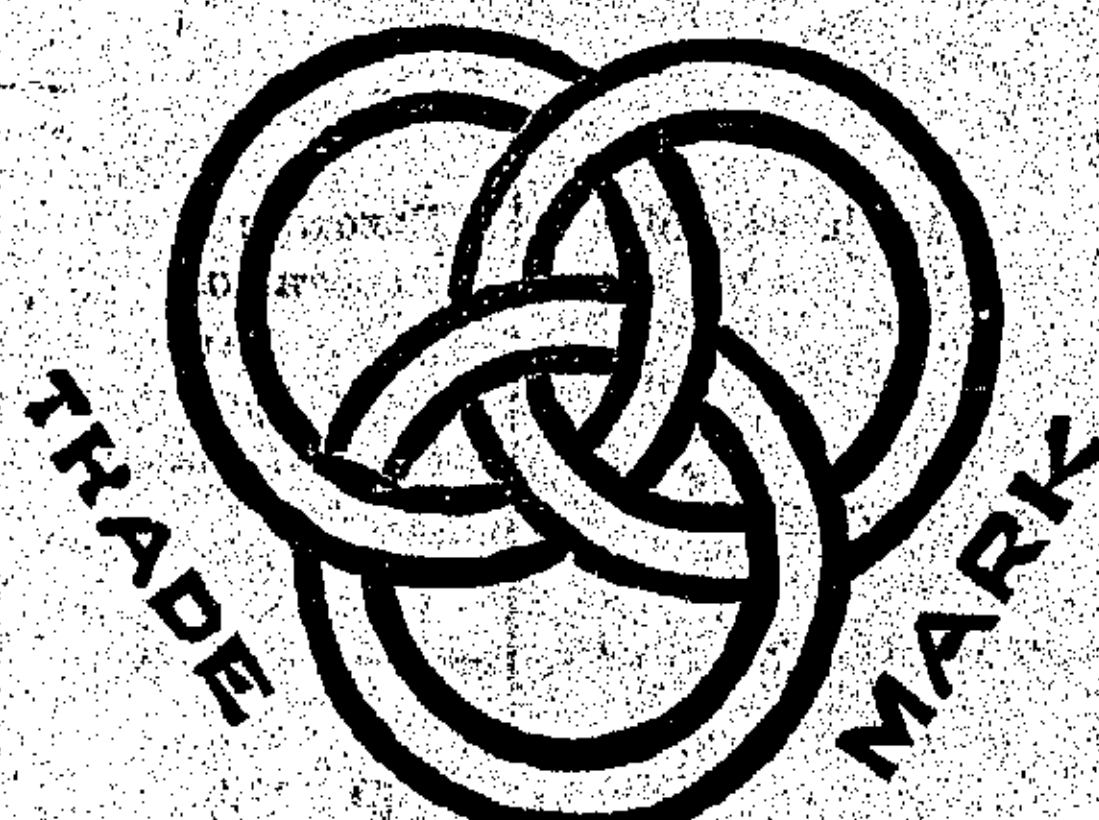
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HIGH GRADE HALF HOSE

Men who have worn and appreciated the Quality and Comfort of our Half Hose will be glad to know they can now secure the newest styles for Day and Evening wear.

QUALITIES RANGING IN PRICE FROM 80 cts. per pair.

NEW GOLF HOSE IN SMART DESIGNS

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TELEPHONE 23.

REMINGTON No. 10, ...	\$100
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SMITH PREMIER No. 10, ...	\$90

Machines are in first class condition and ready for immediate delivery.

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POWELL'S BUILDING,

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ASAHI AND SAPPORO BEER.

We have been Appointed SUB-AGENTS for the above Beer and are prepared to accept Orders on retail basis.

MATSUMOTO & Co.,
187, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST,
TELEPHONE 962.

CHINESE NEWS.

HOUSE TAX TO BE INTRODUCED.

The Chinese Cabinet has sanctioned the proposal of the Ministry of Finance to levy house taxes, which will be introduced on March 1st.

THE BANK OF CHINA'S PROFITS.

Reports have been received by the head office of the Bank of China from all its branch offices throughout the country, and a general financial statement shows that a total profit of over \$3,900,000 was made during the past financial year.

YUNNANESE SOLDIERS REVOLT.

The Yunnanese soldiers at Pengsai recently revolted, smashed open the Post Office, looted the monies there and also the shops of several merchants. The reason given for their action was that they had not been paid for several months.

THE SOCIETY FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The Christians are not the only members of the public opposed to the making of Confucianism as a State religion of the Republic of China. The Society of Religious Freedom is a body of Buddhist priests having the same aim. Learning that certain M.P.s are working strenuously to impose a State religion on all the citizens of the Republic, this body of Buddhists, together with their civilian supporters, are planning to heckle the Confucian M.P.s. They propose to station themselves at the gate of the House of Representatives and intercept the Confucian M.P.s, with whom they will have an open-air interview and discuss the question in public.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The National Opium Prohibition Association has telegraphed Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang again on the opium question. Early in September last a rumour reached the Association stating that the Shanghai Opium Combine had concluded an agreement with the Central Government for the purchase of the stock of opium at Shanghai for medical purposes. The Association at once made inquiries in Peking and secured an emphatic denial from the Ministry of Finance. Some time later a report reached Peking to the effect that the Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang was responsible for the conclusion of the said agreement. This, however, was considered too improbable and no serious attention was paid to it. Now the Association hears that the conclusion of the transaction is a fact and that the money for the purchase of the opium is to take the form of an issue of Treasury bonds. In order to clear up the matter, the Association has wired the Vice-President for a statement as to the truth or otherwise of the report.

CHINESE REPUBLIC'S MISSION.

The *New York Times* of December 23rd states that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister at Washington, predicted that China, when her new republican Government had demonstrated its effectiveness, would play a leading part in the working of a world federation. "How ever interesting the past history of China," Dr. Koo said, "the future history promises to be even more interesting. The Chinese Republic is still in its infancy and its future is full of difficulties. Those familiar with the history of China believe that just as the republic emerged, after many years of conflict as a strong nation, so will it survive its period of adolescence. The Chinese Republic has a mission toward the world, just as it has a responsibility toward itself. Upon the success or failure of the Chinese Republic will depend the success or failure of free government in Asia."

SHIPPING NOTES.

TRADE ON THE CHINA COAST.

The leading article in a recent issue of *Shipping and Engineering* on Shanghai's shipping goes fully into the returns of the steamers entered and cleared during the July to September quarter, with comparisons with the same quarter of the previous year, and although at first it looks as if the war had seriously affected the shipping on the China Coast, the concluding paragraph is most reassuring, inasmuch as it shows that the actual amount of merchandise imported and exported has increased, because while the actual number of vessels employed on the China Coast has decreased, the greater activity of the remainder has more than compensated for the loss.

GEN. BOTHA AND UNITY.

At the Dingaan's day celebrations at Paarl (Transvaal) there was a huge picturesque gathering of 30,000 Dutch from all parts of the Union. The proceedings consisted mainly of religious services and addresses relating to the Voortrekkers. General Botha and others emphasised the lesson of the Battle of Blood River, where civilisation triumphed over barbarism, and the foundation was laid of the country's present prosperity.

General Botha recalled that Boers and Englishmen representing the forces of civilisation in those far-off days fought their battles and shouldered to shoulder faced the common enemy. The same thing was happening to-day. He concluded with a fervent appeal for the union of the Dutch sections. He personally was prepared, as were also thousands of others, to shake hands with their opponents across the graves of the dead heroes.

A striking telegram was read from General Smuts in German East Africa, in which he stated that in all his travels in Central Africa he was always encouraged by memories of the Great Trek.

GOLD.

When war began people rushed to the banks and drew out gold. A run started, so the Government stepped in and closed all banks for five days, printing in the meantime the currency notes with which we are now familiar.

We imagined that gold would be the one valuable commodity during the war, but we forgot to take into consideration the fact that this war is different from any other war in that it includes all the great mercantile nations of the world, with the exception of the United States. An absurd position has arisen. The United States now has \$255,000,000 of gold, and it is becoming terrified at the size of its hoard. Gold is, of course, quite useless except as a counter. It has been chosen for its convenience and for no other reason. Great Britain, as the most important mercantile nation in the world, fixed upon a gold standard, and this forced all other mercantile nations to follow her example. She produces in her own mines about one-half of the world's production of gold. Therefore she appeared quite safe in insisting upon all trade balances being eventually liquidated in gold. But war has come and the gold standard looks like going. It certainly will go if the war continues many years.

We have always preserved the fiction that our bank notes and all our other forms of currency and credit were payable in gold. Of course, it is pure fiction. It would be perfectly impossible to pay our credit currency in gold. What would happen if the vast clearings of all our banks had to be settled each day in gold? The metal does not exist in sufficient quantity to clear even one day's work.

What is going to happen? The position is curious. The neutral nations do not want our gold. Sweden some time ago prohibited the import of gold, and consequently her trade with Denmark is upset. Denmark, on the other hand, has prohibited the export of gold. Both prohibitions appear ridiculous and point to the impossibility of continuing gold as a standard if the war lasts much longer.

Soon after the war began the American bankers were clever enough to foresee the difficulties that would arise if we insisted upon paying for our goods we needed in gold. It will be remembered that the American exchange fluctuated violently and Lord Reading went to the United States and negotiated a loan on very bad terms. The exchange then recovered and has remained steady ever since, mainly because we have made two further loans with the United States and have also been paying for commodities by the sale of securities by bank bills. At the same time we are perpetually shipping gold to America. We cannot go on doing this, but because the American bankers do not want it, it is preposterous to dig the gold out of the ground in South Africa and bury it in the ground in vaults in Washington and Wall Street. It is simply waste of energy. It also has a very bad effect upon prices in the United States, because, gold being still the basis of credit, the more gold there is the more credit is obtainable in America. Consequently, we get inflation, and collapse must follow.

Germany, thanks to our blockade, is not in the same position as ourselves. She cannot ship gold abroad even if she wished, and the \$114,000,000 which she has collected from her people remains in the vaults of the Reichsbank almost useless. It is said that the German women have given up all their gold ornaments in order to make a brave show. But to what effect? German credit is no better, though, indeed, no worse. Russia and France, between them hold \$200,000,000 of gold. Yet the Russian rouble has depreciated to a very serious extent, and even the French franc, as compared with the English sovereign shows a considerable depreciation. Gold has not done much good to either Russia or France, as far as credit is concerned.

How is it all going to end? It looks very much as though we should go on fighting year in, year out, for another ten years at least and each year piling up debts. It we continue shipping gold to the United States at the present rate of shipment, in a very short time that country will hold a thousand millions of gold, and its condition will be even more deplorable than that of the fighting nations—at least as far as credit is concerned. It is curious that no one should have foreseen the extraordinary complications which the gold currency has brought us to. We all knew that gold was merely a counter, used for the purposes of credit. We all knew that if we imported goods we must really pay for those goods with other goods—that is to say, we must give services for services rendered. We spoke in terms of money and quite forgot that we should have talked about services. Very soon we shall have handed over to the United States all our hoarded wealth in the shape of securities. Then we shall have to start in and supply the United States with goods.

All our manufacturers must be organised exactly as the munitions factories have been organised. The labour market has been revolutionised by the discovery that women can in many trades work as hard as men. Another revolution must be made by the importation of coolie labour. If we are going to take Englishmen from the land and from the factories and put them in the trenches we cannot let the land go out of cultivation and the factories stand idle. That would simply mean that we should have to buy our food and goods abroad. We cannot buy food and goods unless we pay for them with goods and services. It is useless to talk of paying in gold, because neither the United States nor the Argentine will take our gold. They do not want it. Buenos Aires has got more gold than it can possibly utilise. Wall Street is in an even worse position. Gold is a drug in the market. The United States is ready and willing to buy from us every

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PLOTTING GERMANS.

INTRIGUE IN SHANGHAI.

TWO VESSELS MENACED.

ATTEMPTS TO PLACE BOMBS ABOARD.

In view of the conviction of Franz Bopp, the German Consul-General in San Francisco, for having taken an active part in placing bombs on board ships in American waters, the destruction of munition works, etc., it is interesting to turn the fierce light of publicity on the activities of the Huns in this part of the world. It is not generally known to people in Shanghai (says the *Shanghai Times*), but the fact is true, that the other day, when a big liner touched at Shanghai, attempts were made by Germans here to reach the vessel and to place bombs on her. It will be remembered that the jetty from which the tender was to leave was closed to the public except to those who had purchased tickets to travel on the liner. This precaution was necessary because it was known that an attempt would be made by Germans to place time bombs on the vessel. These devilish Huns, finding they could not reach the ship by the tender, took train to Woosung, but there they were again balked—by what means it is not necessary to state. Suffice it to say that their schemes did not succeed as well as they might expect.

Notwithstanding these precautions, however, some Germans must have evidently managed to reach the ship, for on her arrival in Manila a coal-passer found a couple of sticks of dynamite amongst the coal. It was a mercy they did not go off.

Take another case. When it became known that a large number of Russian troops were leaving Vladivostok and Dalny for Marseilles, the Huns "got busy" and planned to wreck the transport. Some actually got to Dalny, but there they found the Japanese police too watchful and were therefore given no opportunity to carry out their sinister design.

There is a German living in one district in Shanghai, and the German Consul officials make no secret of their frequent visits to this man's house. What goes on in that house will never get beyond the four walls, but that these frequent meetings bode no good to the Allied cause goes without saying. The Police are powerless to act in the matter. It is possible that they may succeed in laying a German by the heels in some unlawful act, but whether they will succeed in obtaining a conviction in the Consular Court is a question open to doubt.

Shanghai then finds herself powerless to deal with Germans and Austrians when they are engaged in acts that tend to injure the interests of Allied subjects in Shanghai and which are also infringements of the neutrality of China. They can pursue their intrigues unfettered, and meanwhile our interests suffer. Something must be done to check these intrigues and it is up to the authorities to devise ways and means to force them to observe the laws of the country and of the Settlement.

MOBILIZING GERMAN SCHOOLBOYS.

According to the *Schleswigische Nachrichten*, a proclamation has been issued from the general headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps district (Schleswig-Holstein, the two Mecklenburgs, and the Hanseatic towns) ordering the organization of schoolboys for civil conscription service on the railways, etc., throughout the Army Corps district.

The proclamation says: "As rolling stock is badly needed and there is a great shortage of coal every recipient of railway trucks must arrange to unload them immediately. Should a truck be left unloaded beyond a fixed time limit it will be unloaded by the authorities at the consignee's expense."

"In order to cope with this task 'unloading patrols' will be organized in all garrisons. These, however, must be relieved at the earliest possible moment by organizations of schoolboys everywhere. In towns where there is no garrison the police must organize the boys. Remote stations where there are neither military nor police must telegraph to the nearest town for special 'flying unloading patrols' of schoolboys which are to be kept always ready. Horses and carts shall as far as possible be placed at the disposal of the receivers of railway trucks by the garrison authorities."

"In towns possessing tramlines arrangements must be made with the directors for a certain number of tramway cars to be used for transport from the railway. The schoolboys' services will be paid for by the railway authorities and the garrison commanders jointly."

conceivable kind of luxury. The rich people in America consider it "swagger" to use imported goods. They would rather drink Belfast ginger ale; a dollar a bottle than the home-made variety at 25 cents. Lea & Perrin's sauce is preferred to a Pittsburgh imitation. I implore the Government seriously to consider the whole question of exports and imports and to realize that the credit not only of Great Britain, but also of France, Russia, Roumania, Belgium, and Serbia depends upon our holding our position as a great exporting nation not only during the war but also when the war has ended. We are always reading in the papers appeals to Englishmen to combine to "smash German trade when peace comes." But it is equally necessary that we should combine to-day to increase our export trade whilst war is being waged, for in that way shall we not only capture German trade, but we shall defeat German soldiers. This is, indeed, the only way in which she can be defeated—by increasing our production and decreasing our expenditure. Raymond Radcliffe in the *English Review*.

HONGKONG RESERVE.

ORDER BY MAJOR WATKINS, O.C., H.K.V.R.

Friday, 9th inst.:—The Mounted Section will parade on the road outside the Law Courts at 4.55 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

G. K. H. BUTTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ANNIVERSARY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Superintendents and Inspectors of the Police Reserve invite all ranks and their lady friends to be present at a variety Entertainment to be held at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, February 10th, at 8 p.m. The arrangements are in the hands of Staff Inspector Wilden and P.O. 859 Grimble.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Will attend at the City Hall at 7.45 p.m. sharp on Saturday, Feb. 10th.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Monday, Feb. 12th.—Class III. (Inspector Grant).

Tuesday, Feb. 13th.—Class I. (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, Feb. 15th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).

INSPECTION, FEBRUARY 10TH.

(a) Members in the Central and Western Districts on this date may travel to and from the neighbourhood of the Polo Ground by free cars provided by courtesy of the Hongkong Tramway Company.

They will report to their various Platoon Commanders at the Queen's Statue, near the Law Courts, at 2.30 p.m. sharp. Fifty men only may travel on each car. Mr. Franks, A.S.P.R., will supervise. Five cars will be provided. Members unable to find accommodation on these cars are requested to travel by other cars and pay their own fare. On production of tickets at this office, fares will be refunded.

(b) Members in Kowloon will travel by Police launch from the Police Pier (next to Star Ferry Pier) at 2.30 p.m. to Causeway Bay. They will return from Causeway Bay by launch at about 4.45 p.m.

RECRUITS PLATOON (NO. 2 COMPANY). The following, having joined, are posted to the Reserve Platoon. Those without Collar-numbers will have same issued in due course.

This Platoon is temporarily placed under the charge of Inspector C.M.S. Alves and Sergt. Major Figueredo. The Recruits Platoon will parade at Central Police Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week commencing Tuesday, February 13th:

864 A. H. Ribeiro, 866 J. M. Rozario, 867 C. M. Franco, 868 M. V. Beltrao, 869 A. Delgado, 869 J. M. Silva, 869 J. M. Reis, 864 A. Garcia, 865 S. A. Lopes, 866 F. X. Souza, 867 R. F. Garcia, 868 H. E. Rozario, 871 H. F. Barros, 872 A. M. Xavier, 873 I. F. Rocha, 874 M. F. Pinna, 875 F. F. Ribeiro, 876 M. A. Souza, 878 J. C. Gardner, 879 V. R. Ribeiro, 881 J. J. Remedios, 882 E. M. Xavier, 880 A. L. Silva, 891 E. Guimarães, 892 L. C. Souza, 893 D. A. Rozario, 894 L. C. Cordeiro, 895 F. J. Agabio, 895 J. M. Silva, 789, C. O. Baptista, 890 G. A. Leon, G. A. Vaz, A. J. Rodrigues, J. C. Remedios, C. M. Siqueira, J. M. d'Almeida, A. Castro, A. A. Baptista, A. A. Botelho, J. G. Rodrigues, J. F. Silva, A. P. Castro, Q. U. Gomes, E. L. Barros, F. L. Marques, C. F. Vaz. (Sd.) F. C. JESKIN, D.S.P.R.).

Hongkong, 8th February, 1917.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, report under date February 1st as follows:—

Last week our market was quiet owing to the Chinese New Year Holidays, but immediately afterwards prices ruled higher, particularly for near delivery. The demand of the neighbouring countries is very poor.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up to the 22nd date is 52,585 tons against 51,397 tons in 1916.

We quote to-day:—White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$3.84 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for February/March shipment.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE IN INDIA.

A request was recently received from the military authorities in India for the recruitment, through the St. John's Ambulance Association, of a special staff of 100 nurses for temporary employment in military hospitals in India or at the Front—candidates to be either trained nurses or members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Nursing Division or Voluntary Aid Nurses of the St. John's Ambulance Association; or, if not members of a Nursing Division or Voluntary Aid Detachment, to be in possession of the First Aid and Home Nursing Certificates granted by either the St. John's Ambulance Association, the British Red Cross Society, or other similar body; the engagement to be for six months, in the first instance, one month of which to be on probation with an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem and Rs. 150 for the second and subsequent months. In less than a fortnight over 190 applications were received, and candidates for the 20 posts which it was desired to fill immediately were forwarded to the Military Authorities. The St. John's Ambulance War Hospitals at Dehra Dun and Mynpoore continue to do good work.

**HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.
INSPECTION AND CONCERT.**

It will be a busy day for the Hongkong Police Reserve to-morrow. In the afternoon they are to be inspected by H.E. the Governor on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, and they will hold a grand variety concert in the evening at the Theatre Royal. In connection with the inspection, which is timed to commence at 3.30 p.m., H.E. the Governor in his motor car will be met by a posse of mounted police in the vicinity of No. 1 Police Station, and will be escorted to the inspection ground. The mounted police will also escort His Excellency from the Polo Ground at the conclusion of the inspection. During the inspection the Governor will present a fourth class medal to P.-c. Samy (Police Reserve), which has been awarded for his "plucky and praiseworthy conduct" in arresting a man who, with others, had broken into 5, Keswick Street, Wanchai, on October 20th, 1916. An alarm was raised, and P.-c. Samy arrested one of the men. A struggle took place, but P.-c. Samy, although of inferior physique and hampered by a hostile crowd, stuck to his man and succeeded, with the assistance of Mr. Seull (also of the Police Reserve), in taking the robber to the Police Station.

The variety concert in the evening should prove one of the most entertaining ever witnessed in the Theatre Royal. It has been arranged by Inspector Wilden and P.-c. Grimble. The first part will consist of vocal and instrumental items. Mrs. Ewins, Miss Camille Castro, Mr. A. J. England, Mr. W. B. Cawsey, and Trooper Relphe will contribute songs. Mrs. Balean will render violin solos, Miss Elfreida Osmond will play piano solos, and P.-c. Grimble will be the accompanist.

The second half of the programme will consist of a three round exhibition of boxing by Corporal Scott, R.E., heavy-weight champion of the Colony, and P.-c. W. S. Bailey (Hongkong Police Reserve); a three two-minute round contest for the mosquito weight championship of the Colony between "Kid" Marriott, junior, aged nine years, and "Boyo" Phillips, aged nine years, and a comic boxing match between "Young" Ward (Naval Yard Police), and Trooper Relphe (Hongkong Police Reserve). The latter will also give an exhibition of illuminated club swinging, and there will be several other items.

In connection with the exhibitions we have been asked to state that these should not deter ladies from attending the concert. They have really been arranged especially for ladies, to enable them to see, in a mild form, what takes place at a boxing contest—and gentleman who attend must not expect to see anything in the nature of a real hard fight. Many will look forward to the exhibition between Mr. Bailey, the hero of many a fight in the "good old days," and Corporal Scott—who has been quickly informed that his opponent will not endeavour to wrest his championship laurels from him. The "Mosquito Weight" championship should be quite a sporting affair, and it will be interesting to see in what way "Kid" Marriott, junior, mimics his father in the use of the gloves.

The concert commences at 8 p.m., and those who attend may be assured of a thoroughly entertaining evening.

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The water return for January shows that on February 1st the storage in the City and Hill district water-works totalled 339.55 millions of gallons, against 588.74 millions of gallons on the same date last year. The consumption in the same district, during January, by an estimated population of 267,019, was 107.63 million gallons, or an average daily consumption per head of 130 gallons. In January, 1916, an estimated population of 263,419 consumed 129.31 million gallons of water, or an average daily consumption per head of 15.9 gallons.

At the Kowloon gravitation reservoir the storage on February 1st was 248.96 millions of gallons, compared with 287.40 millions of gallons on the same day last year. The consumption in Kowloon during January totalled 23.96 million gallons by an estimated population of 99,330, giving an average daily consumption per head of 11.9 gallons. In January, 1916, in Kowloon, 32.25 million gallons of water were consumed by an estimated population of 97,550, giving an average consumption per head per day of 10.9 gallons.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

**TWO DISTINGUISHED
AMERICAN SCIENTISTS VISIT
HONGKONG.**

Two distinguished Americans, who are on a world's tour, have paid a short visit to Hongkong on their way to Canton, and are putting up at the Hongkong Hotel. They are Dr. Brashear, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio. Both gentlemen are interested in astronomy—the one making it a hobby, and the other designing and constructing telescopes. Both are Fellows of the American Astronomical Society, and Members of the British Astronomical Society. Mr. Swasey's name has been associated with the erection of observatories for a great many years, and he has constructed the largest telescopes in existence. He completed, before leaving home, the erection of the Victoria telescope in British Columbia to the order of the Canadian Government. This telescope is in position, but the huge reflector for it is not yet complete, although they have been working at it for two-and-a-half years. The telescope proper weighs 55 tons, but when the adjusting machinery is included the weight runs up to over 300 tons. The moving part of the telescope, weighing 35 tons, is so delicately poised, and balanced that it is adjusted by electric power no greater than is required for a 10-candle power lamp. The current, again, is controlled by the hand of a clock. Mr. Swasey also erected the huge telescope in the famous Lick Observatory, California, which has a refractor lens of 36 inches diameter; and he placed and poised the telescope in the Yerkes Observatory, whose refractor is the largest in the world, measuring 40 inches diameter. He has been decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honour in recognition of his valuable services to astronomical research in the construction of instruments of observation.

The two gentlemen are on tour chiefly for pleasure. They travelled via Canada and Japan to Manchuria and Peking, making stops at the two last-mentioned places. In every place they visited they made a point of meeting the scientific men available. On their way to Peking they visited Nanking, where a beautiful science building, the gift of Mr. Swasey, was opened and dedicated as an adjunct to the observatory there. The old Chinese observatory on the walls of Peking was a very interesting object of inspection, the instruments being found in a remarkably good state of preservation, considering their great age. While in Peking the visitors were received by President Li, who displayed great interest in the subject of astronomy. At the close of the interview the President presented them with his photograph, bearing his autograph in English and Chinese.

Both gentlemen take a keen interest in the work of the Y.M.C.A., and have visited the headquarters of that organisation in the various places at which they have touched. So far as China is concerned, they found the movement in a very healthy condition. To-day they proceeded to Canton, where they will be the guests of Dr. Edmunds, of the Canton Christian College, for a few days. Mr. Swasey is the donor and builder of a "Christian Association" building, which is the centre of the religious activities of the Canton Christian College.

SPORT.**CRICKET.****CLUB v. KOWLOON.**

For the above match, to be played at Kowloon to-morrow, commencing at 2.15 p.m., the Club will be represented by the following:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), J. Glaister, R. Kennedy, M. Maas, L. D. McNicol, E. J. R. Mitchell, Lt. Col. Morgan, F. J. de Rosa, C. C. Stark, F. Sutton and A. N. Ocher.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their home match on Saturday at 2 p.m.:—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, E. W. Hamilton, R. C. Widdell, E. W. Dawson, W. H. Edmunds, C. J. Tatchell, S. E. Alderman, F. J. Ling, C. Sara and F. Bacon. Umpire, W. H. Wooley; scorer, W. Finchen.

FOOTBALL.**CLUB v. NAVY.**

For this match, to be played on the Club Ground on Saturday, the Club will be represented by the following:—Goldenberg, Black and Bailton; Ralston, Stewart and Chassels; Robinson, McTavish, Smith, Stalker and Rodger. Kick-off: 4 p.m.

**NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES IN
SOUTH CHINA.****THE VITALITY OF OLD CUSTOMS.**

[BY OUR SWATOW CORRESPONDENT.]

John Chinaman has ended his New Year festivities and he speeds on his course with joy and hopefulness. I see him in long, seemingly interminable Indian files flocking to his first New Year's market. I have been rambling in amongst his villages these days, and I want to depict for your readers what I have seen. No man sets more by his "New Year" than John Chinaman. He loves it. Like children, he longs for its coming round and enters into its festivities with true zest, and means to get as much pleasure out of it as he can. If at all possible, wherever his place of service may be, he will spend his way home to spend the first few days of the New Year in the bosom of his family. He prizes this felicity so much that even if far away from home he will do his best to get back. Chinese officialdom may discard the "old New Year," but as far as the people are concerned Old China still remains intact, and has no mind to break with old custom. John was willing to part with his "pig tail" because it was imposed upon him by a hateful dynasty, but he fails to see why his republicanism need deprive him of his precious old style New Year, which has been Nature's genial gift to him.

There are certain preliminaries that are essential to his New Year's happiness: the debt of the passing year must be paid; he must have a clean slate ere the old year vanishes into the new. To begin the year with debt unpaid is an ill omen for the rest of the year, so he will dive to the bottom of his purse in order to be square with his creditors. The next essential is that every available piece of movable furniture and garments must have a good wash. The chairs are cleaned, the tables are cleaned, the earthen floors are swept, the tea-trays and cups even—over which a plentiful layer of tannin has got encrusted during the twelve months—show their nice designs once more. The old year must not carry any of its uncleanliness across the threshold of the New Year. This custom, rooted in the native mind, is surely commendable. Would that it were enforced more freely throughout the year, and, when enforced, embrace not only the little pieces of furniture but also the children, the dogs, and the wretched-looking cats as well. The amount of undesirable matter that assails one's eyes both within and without a Chinaman's dwelling, rich as well as poor, is disagreeable in the extreme. There is no excuse for it, for the Chinese have rooted in their memories, from whatever past, a fairly accurate idea of what cleanliness means; but indifference, saving a religious custom once a year, has taken possession of them, so that they submit to living in dwellings which for dirt and smell are little better than pig-sties. Yet amidst it all how graceful and polite his manners, and how hospitable he can be, and, as a rule, is even if he be the poorest of the poor! They are gentlemen and ladies in their homes. How nicely he motions you to his seat of honour and enquires after your health and happiness! He reckons his period of festivities as three full days, but there are some additional intermittent days before the first month is out. How does he amuse himself? According to our ideas, his range of amusement is very limited. He is fond of sleep, but the active Chinaman spends little of the sunlit hours in bed. On the first morning of the year he is up very early and repairs to his ancestral chamber, where he pays homage to the shades of his fathers and propitiates their favours during the year. It is rare to see him go out of his village gates on this day. Never do morning hours seem so quiet and restful—a stillness deep as death broods over the valley. It is a day of feasting. A lean table on New Year's day would anger badly for the year. Similarly, a day of toil would be unpropitious. The Chinaman's philosophy of life may be summed up in the words: "Plenty accompanied with idleness." In the abstract he has a supreme contempt for servile toil and glories in the idea of doing nothing. He possesses the rare capacity of enjoying himself doing nothing. There is naught that appears more ludicrous in his sight than the foreigners' delight in straining muscle and nerve to attain to the top of his highest hills. New China, however, shows signs of breaking through this

reserve. The young men ask you for the loan of your binoculars; they want to go hill-climbing and cultivate a love for wild nature. The village inhabitants, being as a rule composed of one clan, are, in a sense, one family. Rich and poor mingle together on New Year's day. They visit each other and eat and talk.

If you care to break into the midst of their felicity, walk first through the alleys of the village before you make your presence known. The outer rows of houses form the bulwark of the village. They are strongly built in order to resist attack. Commit yourself to your guide. He will take you along winding courses until you finally come to a large open court, where the men of the village are congregated together. In one alley you are in the women's quarters. They are out warming themselves in the rays of the brilliant sun. There you see womanhood in all stages of life—young women bearing babies in their arms, old women sitting on the doorstep, grunting in front of you are litters of pigs. You feel you are in the nurseries of human beings and pigs. At a little distance, all by themselves, are two cocks having a bitter fight. Both are tired of the fray, yet will not give in. No-one takes any interest in them; they are allowed to fight it out to a finish. Proceeding on our way, we finally come to a large open court, where the men were crowded together. It is a typical sight. Some are sitting, others standing; while some are down on their mats. There are many tables, around which men sit gambling. Those on their mats are gambling, also, and the others looking on. They all appear supremely happy in their sunny court, shut in from the gaze of the world. Some of the elite in their long gowns walk away on our approach, rather ashamed of being seen encouraging an illicit amusement, for gambling is banned at present by the officials. This appears to be John's only form of amusement. He must be allowed his pack of cards, no matter what the officials say. The village who has been abroad vaunts his superiority by discarding the native playing card and using the foreign! Thus, in eating, sleeping, idling, playing cards, they contrive to while away the three days' holiday.

They are now back to every-day life, harvesting their sugar-cane crops. The opium poppies have been entirely destroyed in Fengshan county, as they have been in Kityang, but not before a good many cultivators were able to tap their's and so meet part of the big losses sustained in enriching the soil for their growth. We hope bitter experiences will teach him something. He has been all his life like a spirited child, never reprimanded for planning anything, he pleased in his own garden. Strange that just as the era of republican freedom has dawned on him he should first be taught the lesson that there is a limit to the freedom he always enjoyed under a monarchy!

OVERHEARD AT THE RAILS.

(Time 7.30 a.m.)

Ricket: "Some meeting we're going to have this year, believe me."
Tootit: "Yes, I don't think Paul has got anything to Chata-bout."
Footit: "And Paul will have to keep his eye skinned; however, there's no Black Cloud without a Silver Streak."

Tramit: "What's this Tittle-mouse, belong to a bird stable or a mouse stable?"
Tootit: "Dunno, go and ask old Wet Mouse; he's up in the stand reading the paper and drinking milk and honey."

Execut Ricket and Footit hurriedly in the direction of the stand.
Tramit: "Hang On, I'm coming."

All three return shortly afterwards slightly more cheerful.
Tootit: "Which do you fellows prefer before breakfast—hot coffee or repar-tee?"

Ricket: "Jiggered if I know; don't think much of the Spalpen that would take either."

Footit: "Hush! Hush! The Sahib will hear you."

Ricket: (Whistles) I'm the plumber, I'm the plumber, a very handy man in winter or in summer."

Tootit: "You're my Warr(only for being handy enough at milk time."

Tramit: "Don't be jealous because you're under doctor's orders."

Tootit: "There goes Pearly Pearl; I've heard of pearls before swine, but never pearly pearls before blinking mice."

Ricket: "Rotten name, I think; might just as well call it girly girl."

Tramit: "Who's that fellow over there with the yachting cap, blue coat, and white buttons?"

Tootit: "Oh, that's Roumanis, Wet Mouse's shover."

Tramit: "Why do they call him Roumanis?"

Tootit: "Because he's going to remain here."

Footit: "Whiz Bang, I'm off."
All except Tootit trek quickly in the direction of the stand and proceed to assimilate milk.

Contributed.

INTIMATIONS**LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.**

(TELEPHONE 1741.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

"WALK-OVER"**BOOTS**

AND

SHOES

BLACK OR BROWN.

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$13.50 PER PAIR.

IN ALL MEN'S SIZES 5 TO 10.

COMPARE OUR PRICES

THE LARGEST SELECTION AND

BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

13

**"DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.**
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 6 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[94-3]

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 348

SMART

NECKWEARDISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN AND OF
A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.**PLAIN COLOURS**

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE

SHADES, INCLUDING KHAKI.

INSPECTION INVITED.

61

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 9th February, 1917, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sale Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE QUANTITY OF TEAKWOOD FURNITURE. Practically New, the Bulk of which to be sold without reserve. TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [270]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day authorized Mr. F. M. N. DA SILVA to sign our Firm's name. WOBSTER & LAMMERT, Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [267]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they have now OPENED A BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions Hongkong. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., (Incorporated in U.S.A.) [253]

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 18th day of January, 1917, the Yau-mat Police found Cargo Boat No. 2630V, in Yau-mat Bay with a quantity of Coal Aboard. The said junk having been apparently abandoned by the Master and Crew. This is to give notice that if the said junk and coal be not lawfully claimed within ten days from date the same will be sold. (Signed) O. McL. MESSER, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [236]

SECOND 54 PER CENT RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED on the 26th December, the Russo Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised. Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, \$35 paid up, Nos. 2501, 2502, standing in the Register in the name of AMBROSIOV HAMBROV, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void. By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [178]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 888, for Five Shares, Nos. 5576/15580, standing in the Register in the name of AMBROSIOV HAMBROV, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void. By Order of the Board of Directors, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7409/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51403/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TANG LAM KOOK, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

"BRITONS v. GERMAN IN CHINA."

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE LIQUIDATIONS.

By DENNIS K. MOSS (Hongkong).

A BOOK to be read by all interested in maintaining British Commercial influence in the Far East. Published by the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LIMITED. To be obtained from the "DAILY PRESS OFFICE," 10A, Des Vaux Road, from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong, Singapore, Shanghai, and Yokohama, and from all Leading Bookellers. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 10th Feb. 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 26th January, 1917. [223]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 10th Feb. 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 26th January, 1917. [297]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 12th February, 1917, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, W. E. CLARKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, 17th February, 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a statement of Accounts of the Company to 31st December, 1916, with the report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th February, 1917, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [245]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1917, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916. The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th February, to SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1917 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 6th February, 1917. [261]

WANTED. YOUNG GIRL to look after Small Baby during the day. Apply—55, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, any morning. [254]

WANTED. ENGINEER, Br. abstinence, for Harbour or Ship. Apply in own writing with copy res. stating age and salary required to W. S. BALLEW & CO., LTD., Kowloon. [105]

FOR SALE. HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS with New Surcharge CHINA at Reasonable Prices. GRACA & CO., No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET, Hongkong. [138]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House. From 1st April. Apply to—Dr. M. R. ASGER, New Post Office Building. [239]

TO LET.

"HOLTBROOD," Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon; Closest Verandah facing Lyman Road. Apply—DODWELL & CO., LTD. [161]

TO LET—(FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED).

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PRINCE—6 Rooms and Large Kitchen. DENNIS & BOWLEY. [286]

TO LET.

"WELLBURN" No. 78, THE PEAK. From 1st April, 1917. Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [245]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession. Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road. [103]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET. Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace. Apply—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building. [97]

TO LET.

FILATS in "RWO MESS," No. 6, THE PEAK. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [80]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [172]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Office overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—"H." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [98]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 1st Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [104]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET OR FOR SALE. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, with wharf area 55,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [108]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. HOUSES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shamshien, Canton. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, Furnished. "ELLANDONAN" No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished). No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917. No. 25, SHEELLY STREET. 8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months. No. 12, BRACONSFIELD ALECADE SHOP. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. KELLET CREST, 66, PEAK. No. 26, BELLILLO TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished). No. 56, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [20]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD

BROWN

SHERRY

EE QUALITY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 9th FEBRUARY, 1917.

COAL AND IRON IN KWANTUNG.

From time to time samples of various kinds of minerals, which are reputed to come from the province of Kwangtung, are brought down to Hongkong. The exact locality of their origin is sometimes specified, but generally the statement that the specimens have been found in "Canton more far" is the only information given to the inquisitive. Chinese, sometimes with only a slight knowledge of the English language and entirely ignorant of mining technology, hand these samples to Europeans for their opinions. We have seen specimens of what is reputed to be iron ore, rather bigger than the head of an ordinary hammer, which have been submitted to residents in the Colony in the hope that money will be advanced in order to work the mines which are supposed to exist beneath the ground from which the ore has been picked up. In most cases the material is taken from the surface, and called by experts "outcrop." We have mentioned iron ore, but traces of other minerals also, have been found, and there is reason to believe that there is a great deal of coal in the province. Anyone who has given even the most cursory attention to the subject knows that there is definite evidence of great mineral wealth in China. Europeans who have travelled in Kwangtung are optimistic about the deposits of ore in this particular province. All these circumstances have led people in Hongkong to take rather a rosy view of the prospects for mining in South China. Indeed, only a few weeks ago, the Chairman of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company used words which must have aroused feelings of hope in the minds of those who look forward to the industrial development of the great province adjacent to Hongkong. He said: "Our main object, of which we have never lost sight,

is to obtain the raw material direct from the mines now in existence in the South of China." He then explained that negotiations had been carried on to obtain a concession to work certain mines "in the district of Waichow, Kwangtung Province, which district is very rich in ore." Thus it is clear that there is a possibility that Hongkong will obtain the raw material necessary for shipbuilding and other industries from the neighbouring mainland.

It is, unfortunately, only too true that well-wishers of China have been frequently disappointed by the official attitude towards those who seek to exploit the mineral resources of the country. Many have grown weary with ceaseless efforts to persuade those in authority that it is easy to remedy the existing defects. Despite their unfortunate experience, we hope that those who reside in China, and who have any influence as all with Chinese merchants or officials, will continue to impress upon them the need for encouraging mining enterprises. Recently a commission, ably assisted by a Canadian expert, Mr. G. C. LINNAV, K.C., made a great effort to introduce reforms at the instigation of the then Minister for Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, but the fate of all its labours was that which so often befalls the work of Government Commissions—the official pigeon-hole. In spite of such disappointing experiences, however, we must continue to labour on behalf of the industrial future of China. The Han-yang Works show what is possible, although it must be confessed that the Chinese have not won any great reputation for their administration of that enterprise. It is noticeable that pig-iron from Han-yang has been exported to America, and that ore is shipped from China to be smelted in furnaces in Japan. It is only natural that all the attention which can be spared from the normal business routine should be directed towards the war, upon the result of which the future of mankind depends. In this Colony we, in our easy-going British fashion, have never had any real doubt as to the final result of the conflict, but, in common with the rest of the Empire, we did feel anxiety as to what is called the "time-limit." Mr. Lloyd George seems to have succeeded in producing a more hopeful outlook among the people "at home" on that subject, but no one can speak yet with any certainty upon it. Therefore, each day we watch with deep interest the latest items of news from Europe. As for China, and its awakening, about which so much has been written, we feel that when the war is over things will begin to move. Even during the last two and a half years, while Europe has been locked in a death struggle, China has not remained absolutely stationary. If money from Europe has not been available, there has been the American loan. A survey is in progress for a line which will certainly develop a portion of the country through which flows the West River, and give a stimulus to trade in Kwangsi, where it is known that there are deposits of iron and coal as well as of tin and antimony. Apart, too, from American railway projects, education along European lines has continued in China, and has carried the country further towards a realisation of what natural resources mean to a nation. Moreover, increasing numbers of Chinese have travelled abroad and have returned to their native land impressed with life as it is lived by other people who develop their industrial potentialities. We are not, therefore, pessimistic as to the future of Kwangtung if the authorities will encourage enterprise. Recent events have shown that, in Canton, there is a desire to stimulate the development of the minerals in the province, and we sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when coal and iron will be shipped in large quantities to Hongkong. Certainly, at the present market price of coal, every householder in the Colony must welcome the prospect of any effort to tap sources of supply near at hand. It seems absurd that while there are probably large deposits of iron and coal in Kwangtung no effort should be made to render them available, and that Hongkong should depend for all the coal it consumes upon Japan, North China or Indo-China, and for all the iron and steel it uses upon America or Europe. Anything which tends to open up the mines in Kwangtung deserves every support from those who wish to see Hongkong prosper, for the prosperity of the Colony is closely allied with that of the province of Kwangtung.

The funeral of the late Sir Chentung Leung Cheong takes place to-day, and the cortege will leave 33, Robinson Road, at 1 p.m.

The Consul-General for the Netherlands in Hongkong informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

A Chinese, named Chang Sun, was removed on Wednesday to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head caused by being knocked down by a tramcar in Des Vaux Road.

Mrs. Pattenden, No. 123, The Peak, has kindly consented to accept the Honorary Secretaryship, and Mrs. Alabaster to take charge of the Wool Department, of the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers, in place of Mrs. Greaves, who is leaving shortly for Home.

The second lecture on "Ruskin," at the Helena May Institute, will be given by Mrs. Ralphs this (Friday) morning. A lecture on "Spanish and Portuguese Colonies at the Beginning of the 16th Century" will be delivered by Mr. G. P. de Martin, B.A., on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

A Whist Drive was held at the Police Mess, in the Dockyard, on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance, and the following players won prizes:—Ladies:—1st, Mrs. Sears; 2nd, Mrs. Wingfield; 3rd, Mrs. Phillips; 4th, Mrs. Marriott; 5th, Miss Goodall. Men:—1st, Mr. Wright; 2nd, Mr. Matthews; 3rd, Mr. Sears; 4th, Mr. Evans; 5th, Mr. Powney. Mr. A. B. Allen acted as M.C., and distributed the prizes.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

SULPHUR.

For attempting to export 68 lbs. of sulphur by the *Hoi Ming* a Chinese was fined \$100, or, in default, six weeks' imprisonment. The sulphur was discovered in a kerosene tin by an Indian guard, whose suspicions were aroused when he came to move the tin of "oil."

UNWHOLESOME PORK.

A fine of \$50, or, as an alternative, one month's hard labour, was the sentence passed upon a Chinese stall-holder of the Western Market, for having unwholesome pork for sale.

Dr. Gibson (Veterinary Surgeon) said the pig had not the slaughter-house "chop" upon it, and it had evidently been ill before it was slaughtered.

CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

A Portuguese, master of the steamer *Suitas*, appeared before Mr. Wood charged with (1) using his vessel to import 1,400 taels of prepared opium into the Colony; (2) importing that quantity of opium; and (3) assisting others to import the opium.

Mr. Grist, solicitor, appeared for the defendant, who was remanded till next Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$10,000.

FALSE INFORMATION.

Before Mr. Wood, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with giving false information regarding a pair of bangles which she wished to pledge with a pawnbroker. She represented that the bangles were gold and asked for an advance of \$85 on them. The pawnbroker was suspicious, and, boring a hole in the mounting, discovered that they were composed of zinc with a washing of gold over it. They were worth \$40. Defendant said she had been sent by her mistress, whose name she gave to the pawnbroker. This was proved in Court, and Mr. Wood imposed a modified penalty of \$1.

A PIG STORY.

Five Chinese appeared before Mr. Melbourne charged with the larceny of seven pigs from a sty at a house at Wong Hai Wu, Yau-mat, and also with false pretences.

Sergeant Wills, stated that the defendants called at the house and told the occupant, a woman, that they had been sent for the pigs by her mother-in-law. She, therefore, allowed them to take the animals. Subsequently the owner reported to the police that the men's story was a fabrication. The defendants were arrested next day, and the pigs were found on a hill at Kowloon.

Mr. Davidson, solicitor, appeared for one of the defendants and Mr. Mattingly, solicitor, for the other four. The defence was that the pigs had been assigned to one of the defendants as security for a debt of \$50.

Evidence was heard at considerable length, at the close of which Mr. Melbourne discharged the defendants, and remarked that the complainant would be fortunate if no further steps were taken in the matter.

THE WAR.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE KING'S SPEECH: DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

"THE WAR ON NEUTRALS": MORE VIGOROUS PROTESTS.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. THE KING AND GERMAN THREATS.

LONDON, February 7th.

His Majesty the King, in opening Parliament, said:—

"For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures, of which you are aware, have been made by the enemy with a view to opening peace negotiations. Their tenour, however, has indicated no possible basis for peace.

"My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic Allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure their just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past, and guarantees for the future, which we regard as essential to the progress of civilisation. In response to an invitation by the President of the United States, we outlined, as far as possible at present, the general objects necessarily implied by these aims. Threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination.

"During the winter months my Navy has maintained, unchallenged, its ceaseless watch on the seas, and rigorously enforced the blockade of the enemy.

"My armies have conducted successful operations, not only in Europe, but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial co-operation with the Allies on every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion.

"I invited representatives of the Dominions and the Indian Empire, which have borne so glorious a share of the struggle, to confer with my Ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war, and I trust the step will conduce to closer relations between all parts of the Empire.

"The accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand entails unappealing demands on the energies and resources of all my subjects. I am assured, however, that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of the cause with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that have filled the wish pride and gratitude since the war began. Therefore, I confidently commend to your patriotism the issues which will be laid before you, and pray Almightily God that He may bless your counsels."

WOUNDED IN THE ROYAL GALLERY.

Before the arrival of Their Majesties, Lord Lincolnshire conveyed the following message from the King to a large number of wounded Dominion soldiers in the Royal Gallery:—

"Tell my brave men who have fought so gallantly for me and my country how I appreciate their gallant service and what a pleasure it is for me to place at their disposal the Royal Gallery on this occasion."

"I have been commended by His Majesty," concluded Lord Lincolnshire "to wish you all a safe recovery and a safe return to those glorious countries you all love so well."

WAR-LIKE ATMOSPHERE.

LONDON, February 7th.

The opening of Parliament was shorn of its customary splendour, but was animated by a stern and practical spirit appropriate to the critical times.

The Thrones were shrouded in white cloths, almost sepulchral, from beneath which heavy folds of Imperial purple emerged, spreading over the steps of the dais.

The Peers, who occupied the floor of the House, wore walking dress and mostly costly furs, instead of the usual Court costumes with feathers and coronets.

It was noteworthy that a large number of Peers, young and middle-aged, wore khaki or navy blue, the only bright colours being the Judge's scarlet, contrasting with the white-robed Prelates. The Ambassadors, in *muffs*, were on the left of the Throne.

When Their Majesties—the King leading the Queen by the hand—entered, the lights, hitherto subdued, were raised, shedding a brilliant glow on the illustrious assemblage.

His Majesty the King, wearing an Admiral's uniform, and Her Majesty the Queen, a stately figure in black robes, with pearls and a big diamond plaque, were seated on their Thrones, and there was a long pause awaiting the proceedings in the House of Commons. Then the King, putting on his hat, read his speech in a strong, penetrating voice, which was audible to everyone. His Majesty especially emphasised the passages relating to the just demands for restitution, to the threats of further outrages steeling our determination, and to the importance of the forthcoming War Conference.

His Majesty led the Queen down the steps and both bowed ceremoniously on all sides.

Foreign and Dominion correspondents were admitted for the first time, and were greatly impressed with the solemnity of the whole ceremony and the surroundings.

LATEST CABLES.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

MR. ASQUITH AND MR. BONAR LAW ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, February 7th.

Speaking in the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Asquith said everyone was delighted at the arrangement made for meeting the Dominions' representatives. The House would like to know the scope and purpose of the meeting. Was it concerned with concerted efforts of the Empire for the prosecution of the war, or would it consider problems of settlement and reconstruction? He was also asked to make a statement regarding wheat prices here and in Australia.

Mr. Asquith, referring to Germany's "declaration of war on neutrals," said it would be unfitting for us to offer advice to America, but, he added, "we shall hail with acclamation, in which is the strain of family pride, the stern and resolute determination of the other great English-speaking Power to frustrate the latest enormity by the enemies of the human race—(Cheers). Our own course is clear. There must be the closest co-ordination in the plans and operations of the Allies and complete organisation and concentration here in money, men, and women. Let there be no jarring voice or party cross-currents, and no personal or sectional distraction."

Mr. Bonar Law said that Mr. Asquith's speech was the best testimony of the unity of the country. More and more shipping was coming under the direct control of the Government. A large number of

new ships were in the course of construction. He emphasised the fact that this Imperial War Cabinet was not an ordinary Imperial Conference. Representatives of the Dominions and India would sit continuously as members of the Cabinet on any question with which they were specially concerned. That was an immense step forward, but the part played by the Dominions in the war justified it. The Conference would discuss all questions of common interest relating to the war. There would be no hard and fast line followed. From our own experience and that of the Dominion Premiers he was certain they would do everything in their power to prevent any interference in the essential task of the successful prosecution of the war.

Mr. Bonar Law proceeded to refer to the war situation. The Navy had done, and was still doing, all that was expected of it. Without the Navy it would be impossible for the Allies to win the war. (Cheers.) The best brains of the country were devising new expedients to meet submarine warfare. He believed the experience of the similar threat in 1915 would be repeated. Germany could not defend this country in this manner. (Cheers.) The over-running of Roumania was a moral and political disaster, but not a military success for Germany, whose advance had been stopped on the Sereth. The situation in Mesopotamia had been completely retrieved.

Mr. Bonar Law concluded by saying that the conquest of East Africa was approaching completion, while the Anglo-French had established complete moral ascendancy on the Western front, where it was certain that better results than hitherto might be hoped for. (Cheers.)

IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, February 8th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope, moving the Address in reply to the King's Speech, said the silver lining to our cloud of unpreparedness at the outbreak of war was to be found in the ready support coming from all parts of the Empire.

The Earl of Crewe said it was irrefutable that our superiority in the West, which had become marked in July, 1916, had been enhanced as the months proceeded, and we were justified in entertaining the most sanguine anticipations of the operations in the Spring.

Lord Curzon expressed the opinion that some neutrals would follow the example of America, and others would if they could.

The motion was agreed to.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT. ADDITIONAL PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY.

LONDON, February 8th.

The Admiralty announced that Lord Lytton has been appointed additional Parliamentary Secretary, representing the Admiralty in the House of Lords.

EARLIER CABLES.

BYE-ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

LONDON, February 8th.

The Dublin University election resulted as follows:—

Mr. ARTHUR WARREN SAMUELS, K.C. (Official) 1,481
Sir ROBERT HENRY WOODS 769

NORTH ROSCOMMON.

The North Roscommon election resulted as follows:—

Count PLUNKETT 2,022
Mr. DEVINE (Official Nationalist) 1,708
Mr. TULLY 687

ROTHERHAM.

At the Rotherham bye-election, Mr. Arthur Richardson was returned unopposed.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL. PASSED AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

The Senate, after a heated discussion, passed, by 62 votes to 19, over the President's veto, the Immigration Bill containing the "Hierarchy" test to which President Wilson objected.

As the measure has already passed the House of Representatives, it now becomes law. It has been fought for twenty years and has been vetoed by three Presidents.

COTTON SPINNERS' WAGES.

DEMAND FOR INCREASE.

LONDON, February 7th.

A conference of employers and cotton spinners at Manchester yesterday considered the spinners' demands for a twenty per cent. advance in wages.

The employers offered an advance of ten per cent., but the operatives, representing fifty thousand workers, declined. It is believed that the dispute will be referred to the Committee of Production.

TURKEY'S CABINET.

LONDON, February 7th.

It is announced that the Turkish Cabinet appointments include the following:—

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, Monsia Kiazim Effendi; Foreign Minister, Nessim Bey; Minister of War, Enver Pasha; Minister of Marine, Djemal Pasha.

TROOPS CHARGE HUNGER DEMONSTRATORS.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.

The newspaper *Les Nouvelles* states that troops at Aix la Chapelle on the 23rd charged 12,000 hunger demonstrators. Many were injured.

THE AMERICAN BREAK.

GERMAN AGENTS AT WORK.

LONDON, February 7th.

The engines of nine German vessels at Honolulu have been disabled and the boilers wrecked.

The crews of the vessels have been arrested and put under guard.

HOLLAND'S MILITARY POSITION.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.

The *Gazette de Hollande* points out the weaknesses of Holland's military position, but adds that no Government could remain quiescent should Dutch communications be cut off to any extent.

The Municipality proposes the early closing of shops and the reduction of lighting, to economise coal.

AMERICAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.

According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, seventy-two Americans, prisoners aboard the *Tararivade*, were released on declaring they were not aware, when they joined the vessel, that armed merchantmen were regarded by Germany as war-ships.

BOLIVIA SUPPORTS BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 7th.

The Bolivian Minister has formally notified Mr. Lauri Muller that Bolivia unreservedly supports Brazil's policy towards Germany.

URUGUAY SUPPORTS AMERICA.

MONTVIEDE, February 7th.

President Wilson's action is approved by the Press and public. The Government is urged to join other neutrals against Germany.

WHAT AMERICA COULD DO.

LONDON, February 7th.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Navy and War, practically determined the military programme in the event of war. It is recognised that the United States would be unable to send an expeditionary force to Europe for some months; therefore the American assistance to the Allies would firstly be naval, namely the patrol of the North and South Atlantic, releasing the Anglo-French cruisers. The feasibility of convoys was discussed, but it was not considered practicable. A swarm of fast motor boats would assist destroyer flotillas.

THE COMMON DANGER.

NEW YORK, February 7th.

The *New York Herald* demands that passports be handed to Count Tarnowski, Austrian Ambassador, who arrived on the day of the announcement of the German threat. It emphasises that Prussian and Austrian organisations in America are identical.

GERMAN CREWS AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

The naval authorities at Manila have taken charge of seventeen German merchantmen.

The crews have been removed.

IN BERLIN.

NEW YORK, February 8th.

A despatch from Berlin says the scene at the American Embassy on the 5th inst. recalled August of 1914. Crowds of anxious Americans blocked the corridors, seeking advice, while the Passport Department was working at very high pressure. The crowd was augmented by many British and other belligerent nationals clamouring for advice.

BRITAIN'S CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, February 7th.

In the House of Commons, Admiral Meux declared that there was every reason to hope that the same success attending the destruction of Zeppelins was in a fair way to be realised in countering submarines.

HOLLAND FOLLOWS AMERICA.

AMSTERDAM, February 8th.

The *Telegraph* states that America has said to Germany we must say, and the moment may arrive at any time to say it as strongly, as President Wilson.

GUARDING GERMAN MERCHANT- MEN.

PRETO RICO, February 8th.

Military guards surround the German merchantman, *Odenwald*, and *President*, the crews being confined to the ships. The American guardship *Itasca* is watching.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY'S VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.

The first pronouncement of Austria's attitude on the new submarine policy was made by Count Tisza, in the Hungarian Parliament. He justified the use of this weapon on the ground that their adversaries were arming merchantmen and laying new minefields. Moreover, the successful employment of submarines was the most effective means of securing peace. He added:—"Even today we are still prepared to negotiate for peace, if we receive a guarantee that our enemies are willing to negotiate, but so long as our enemies desire to take our life, we are determined to employ every means to gain victory."

Count Apponyi and Andrassy supported Count Tisza, but Count Karolyi denounced unrestricted submarine warfare and pointed out that two million Hungarians were living in America, and their fate might be serious in the event of war.

SCANDINAVIAN PROTEST.

STOCKHOLM, February 7th.

The Scandinavian Governments have decided to send a joint anti-submarine protest to Germany.

SWEDEN AND THE BREAK.

It is semi-officially stated that Sweden has decided not to follow the United States' example.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS REFUSED FOOD.

PETROGRAD, February 7th.

The Swedish Red Cross Society intimates that German military authorities persist in refusing to allow Russian officer prisoners to receive food from neutral countries while the Allies blockade Germany.

SENATE RATIFIES SEVERANCE.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

The Senate has ratified the severance of the relations with Germany by 78 votes to 5.

BRAZIL'S PROTEST.

GERMAN BLOCKADE NOT PERMISSIBLE.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 7th.

It is officially announced that Brazil's reply to the German announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare has been dispatched to Berlin.

It protests that the German blockade violates International Law, and, if effective, would close the entire high seas, which is not permissible. It also protests, in anticipation, against any injury to Brazilian merchantmen, for which it would hold Germany responsible.

THE PLOT AGAINST MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, February 7th.

The Lloyd George conspiracy trial has been postponed, and it is understood that it will be transferred to the Old Bailey.

THE TSAR AND POLAND.

LONDON, February 8th.

Reuter carries on undoubted authority that the Tsar intends Poland to have her own State organisation, Legislature and Army.

EXPLOSION AT GERMAN DYNAMITE FACTORY.

AMSTERDAM, February 7th.

The newspaper *Les Nouvelles* states that an explosion wrecked the Nobel dynamite factory at Schleibshausenfort. Up to the present, there are two hundred dead, mostly women.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, February 7th.

Trade returns for the month of January show an increase in exports of £10,103,375, and an increase in imports of £15,626,590, as compared with the same month last year.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY EVACUATES GRANDCOURT.

LONDON, February 8th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—"As a result of our continuous pressure on both banks of the Ancre, the enemy was forced to evacuate Grandcourt, which is entirely in our possession, together with defensive works adjoining. Some prisoners were taken. The enemy during the last few days has suffered heavy losses."

An attempted raid by the enemy in the night time, at Grandcourt broke down under our barrage.

We raided the enemy lines south-west of La Bassée last night, killing a number of Germans, destroying dug-outs, and taking prisoners.

There have been many air-fights, in which three German aeroplanes were driven down damaged. Two of ours are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, February 8th.

A French *communiqué* says:—"There has been fairly lively artillery activity in sectors at Mort Homme, Louvemont, and Les Chambrayes."

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ATTACK.

FRENCHMAN'S TWENTIETH AIR VICTIM.

PARIS, February 7th.

A *communiqué* states:—"A German attack on a salient in the region of Emmerhain, in Lorraine, gained a footing in our advanced elements, but was immediately driven out. Our line was completely re-established. We made prisoners."

Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieutenant Heurteaux's twentieth.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, but no casualties or damage were inflicted.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, February 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters visited the Army in Lorraine and found the men very fit, despite the snow and frost, which at night-time was at zero. The health of the men has even improved compared to that during the wet weather, owing to the numerous special precautions.

BRILLIANT BRITISH ASSAULT.

VALUABLE RESULTS.

LONDON, February 8th.

Describing the first assault at night in the Ancre region on February 3rd, as distinct from raids, Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that the moon was nearing its full, and shining brightly on the ground, which was mantled with snow. The attack was a surprise one, following a short preliminary bombardment. The British reached the trench before the Boches were able to emerge from their deep dug-outs, in which they were sheltering from our whirlwind fire.

The resistance was most slight at the beginning, and 200 were quickly taken prisoner. A machine-gun post became troublesome, and was still holding out, though surrounded, when the despatch was sent off that the position had been gained.

This forms a valuable link. It improves our command of the enemy trenches, and extends our field of observation.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN NAVAL CHANGES.

NEW COMMANDER OF THE FLEET.

ROME, February 7th.

The Duke d'Abruzzi has been relieved of the Command of the Fleet, at his own request, for reasons of health.

Vice Admiral Thaou Dirvel, Chief of the Naval Staff, succeeds him.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 7th.

The sinking of seven British, five Norwegian, and one each of Swedish, Spanish, Danish and Russian steamers is announced.

The following sinkings are reported:—The steamer *Hurstwood*, (British), and the barque *Garnet Hill* (Russian).

Four of the *Hurstwood's* crew were killed. The Danish steamer *Laskruse*, believed to have been sunk, was sailing for the Belgian Relief Commission. The sinking is contrary to the German assurance given to the American and Spanish Ministers at Brussels that Belgian relief ships would not be interfered with.

Eight relief ships are now at sea, and thirty are held up at various ports. Should they be delayed another week, many people in Belgium and North France will starve.

LANDING SURVIVORS OF PIRACY.

VIGO, February 6th.

The survivors, who were landed from the Dutch ship mentioned yesterday were not from Brazil. They comprised 23 crew and seven passengers from the British steamer *Rail Adelaide*, whose captain has been taken prisoner by a submarine, and sixty-six seamen from Norwegian ships.

GERMAN PLEDGE IGNORED.

LONDON, February 7th.

The Admiralty states that the *Port Adelaide*, carrying passengers from London to Australia, was torpedoed without warning on Saturday. The passengers were landed at Vigo. The Peruvian sailing ship *Lorion* was submerged. The Admiralty comments on these incidents, emphasising the withdrawal of Germany's pledge to the United States not to sink passenger ships without warning, and of her claim to consideration towards neutrals.

FEBRUARY PIRACY.

LONDON, February 7th.

The sinkings of vessels reported in February amount to fifty-three vessels, twenty-two of which, aggregating 84,000 tons, have been sunk during the past twenty-four hours. The latter figure includes three British, and comprises seven of the raiders



Yet in the game-Sargol makes Puny, Peevish People Plump and Popular.

SARGOL, the concentrated food that puts on good, healthy flesh, sometimes at the rate of a pound a day, builds up the thin and weak, brings back the rosy blush of health, rounds out the skinny, scrawny figures to lines of beauty and plumpness, does it easy, quickly and effectively.

You don't understand it? Well, to tell the truth, neither do we. But after a long series of costly experiments we "hit upon an idea" and produced a combination of tissue building elements, which have performed wonders in making thin people plump and fat. Sargol was made to put flesh on thin folks, but we don't understand one-half the other remarkable things it does for the thin and undeveloped, the pale and the weak, the dull and the listless. It is not a drug nor a stimulant, but can be best classed as a concentrated food with high tissue-building qualities. A food that creates rich, red blood, builds brain and brawn, hardens flabby muscles and makes even a confirmed dyspeptic "sit up and take notice." In building tissue it has a higher value than good breakfast or eggs.

Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better, you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend slaps you on the shoulder and says: "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better."

But you don't need to be told this. You know it yourself. You know you are gaining weight, feeling more fit than you have felt for years.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 8th at 11.40.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has crept slightly along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and has decreased slightly over N.E. China, Formosa and the Philippines.

The anti-cyclone is now central to the north of the Yangtze Valley.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.53 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.46 inch, against an average of 1.94 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	North winds, fresh to strong; cloudy, colder.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between the Cape of Good Hope and Lamoo	No 1.
South Coast of China between N.E. winds, Hongkong and Japan	freshening.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

8th FEBRUARY, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8a.	30.28	8		N.W.	4	b
Nagasaki	5a.						
Hakodate							
Tokyo							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Shimonoseki							
Yokohama							
Choshi							
Weihsaiwei	30.18	34	57		N.W.	4	b
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Shanghai	30.40	32			N	2	0
Guangzhou	30.23	33	88		N	6	0
Shanghai	30.01	48	84		N.W.	4	x
Amoy	30.18	32	80		N	2	0
Swatow	30.19	35	93		0	r	
Taihou	30.04	37			N	4	0
Jatun	30.00	37			N	6	r
Hoshu	29.85	38			N.W.	4	0
Pescadore	30.05	37			N.W.	7	0
Canton	30.17	38	85		N	2	0
Hongkong	30.08	37	84		N	0	0
Gap Rock	30.06	37	84		N.W.	5	r
Macao	30.07	32	82		N	4	0
Wuchow	29.98	32	82		N	4	0
Hankow							
Peking							
Phu Lien	29.02	61	98		N.W.	6	r
Penang	29.95	68			N.W.	2	0
Cape St. James	29.91	72			N.W.	6	0
Amoy							
Dagupan							
Manila	29.92	72	91		0	0	
Legaspi	29.94	73	85		0	0	
Tacolban							
Iloilo	29.88	75	91		N	0	0
Surigao							
Lubuan	29.83	10	91		N	3	b

T. F. CLARK, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, & true sky, & detached clouds, & falling rain, & fog, & gloom, & haze, & lightness, & overcast, & passing showers, & squalls, & rain, & snow, & thunder, & visibility, & dew (see).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

DANTON OF OUR TIMES.

T.P.S. PEN PICTURE OF THE PREMIER.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., contributes a striking impression of Mr. Lloyd George to the *Journal*. He made the Premier's acquaintance within a few days of his first election to the House of Commons, twenty-six years ago. Mr. O'Connor adds: "His appearance, and manner at the time did not make much impression on me or upon anybody else outside his own country of Wales. He is rather small of stature, and his figure was then slight and boyish; the face thin, unlined, fresh, with small mutton-chop whiskers, might have been that of an industrious young clerk; the pleasant smile and the pleasant manner revealed none of the iron resolution and fiery soul. To-day I see changes as remarkable in the physical as in the intellectual growth of the man. The iron-grey hair, the lined cheeks, the forehead that seems to have grown harder and bigger, the glittering and resolute challenging eyes, all proclaim a strong and commanding temperament; a Danton without Danton's ugliness; a Danton in a miniature and not a robust scale."

It is natural to think of the men of the French Revolution when thinking of Lloyd George; for he often thinks of the French Revolution, himself a man, of course, in its more sanguinary and criminal stages, but as a great revolt against the oppression of centuries—as the biggest, not so far as it was a war against religion, for in religion Lloyd George is a mystic and not in the least materialistic—but as the greatest revolt in history against oppression—the biggest fight for what he is fond of calling "the under-dog." I have often heard him say that he would have liked to have lived in those times. "Even if you ended on the guillotine," I asked him. "It would be worth it for three years high living in such a time," was his immediate and honest answer.

A DARING SOUL.
You must first then think of this man, who is now at the head of the British Empire, as a daring soul which finds its proper atmosphere in the earthquake and cyclone. Danger, tumult, high stakes of life and death, dangers appalling to weaker men, this is the atmosphere in which he breathes freely. As I know him, I heard with something like terror that during the terrible day when the last Ministry was breaking up and the moment was coming when Lloyd George had to face the indescribable risk of creating a new Ministry and shouldering all the overwhelming responsibility of carrying on the war, a victorious conclusion, he was in high spirits, smiling readily with his frequent flashes of humour, betraying not the least sign of even nervousness before the task which lay before him. His interview with the Labour members—many of them deadly enemies and irreconcilable Pacifists—he conducted with such a mixture of pathetic appeal and of almost roasting humour that he swept them off their feet. "A Cabinet of twenty-three," as everybody knows, that was the number of the last Cabinet. "A Cabinet of twenty-three; it is not a Cabinet," said Lloyd George. "It is a Duma," and the whole gathering of the Labour leaders burst into a shout of laughter; and his course was clear after that; the majority of them couldn't refuse to follow him.

His life has been passed in the conflicts of the platform and the House of Commons; and at intervals in the private room of a lawyer fighting for a client's money and then a deadly struggle for his honour, reputation and property. And he was as wonderful in such petty struggles as in the larger issues of political conflict; his life has been spent, I say, in the struggles of peace, and yet Lloyd George has had adventures almost as perilous as those of the soldier in the trenches. He tried when he was two years of age to blockade his dead father's ruined home against the bailiff and the auctioneer; as a schoolboy he created a mutiny in the school of the Anglican Church in Wales—like most Welshmen he hated the Established Church, and was never satisfied till he had pulled down the Establishment; and he organised a silence strike on the lines of the hunger strike of the Russian Nihilist and the English suffragette, against the great authorities of Church and State—the Olympian gods to the poverty-stricken orphan boy, living with a shoemaker uncle and almost starved. He went down to Birmingham during the Boer War and faced a mob of a hundred thousand Jingoists thirsting for his blood, and escaped only by dressing himself as a policeman; he has insisted on climbing dangerous mountains by himself on his Continental travels; I have seen him insist on rushing in a car at sixty miles an hour and in the darkness, over perilous Swiss passes. If ever a man had Napoleon's 3 o'clock in the morning courage, it is this man.

PREPARING HIS PLAN OF BATTLE.
He is often slow in resolving on a course, for though of iron he has the nerves of the Opit, and during that period he gives a description of his trouble, which recalls Napoleon's analysis of his feelings when he was preparing his plan of battle; like Napoleon when his plan was thought out, a great calm comes on Lloyd George when he has settled his course; he never thinks of changing it; not in face of innumerable hosts, not in face of even of threatened death. And here comes the contradiction essentially Celtic; this man of iron purpose is flexible when he has got to the point of negotiation; his face is good-humoured, smiling, friendly; almost every hour—until he sees that negotiation is hopeless; then there comes a glitter in the eyes, a frown on the broad forehead, a hoarse note in the voice, and the jaw becomes like iron. You have got from the smooth, dusty surface to the hard, impenetrable rock below.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOTHERS WHO MAKE MUNITIONS.

THE CARE OF THE BABIES.

At last the deplorable waste of the services of thousands of willing women workers—the mothers of young children—has been recognised. "Welcome, though belated, provision is now being made to enable them to take their proper part in the great war."

In the west of London three such creches have recently been opened, subsidised to a certain extent by the Ministry of Munitions and organised and run under local authorities. Here the *munitionaires* can leave their baby content in the knowledge that it is in kindly and responsible hands.

Yesterday I visited one of these "nurseries" where the little visitors are housed, fed, and cared for. This particular one is conveniently situated at a tramway junction midway between two large and important factories. From seven in the morning the doors are open to receive any child, up to the age of five, whose mother is engaged upon the making of munitions.

Each baby is bathed immediately upon admission, and is then dressed in clean clothes belonging to the creche, its own little garments being hung in a separate bag in a steriliser.

For breakfast they are given milk, porridge, bread and butter according to the child's age. For dinner the older children have mince and potatoes, chicken or fish, and milk, bread, and puddings. Tea consists of bread and butter, with plenty of crusts to strengthen the little teeth, and either weak tea, milk, or cocoa. Later they again have a glass of milk and bread and butter or a piece of cake.

A qualified matron and nurse are in charge, on whom the *munitionaires* reflect great credit. Everything is scrupulously clean, simple, and wonderfully bright and cheerful. The gay little overalls (pink ones for the girls and blue for the boys) have been made by the busy fingers of the girls of the local County Council schools, who have also offered to undertake mending for the creche; while the tiny tables and ingenious little beds, cunningly contrived of broom-handles and stretched canvas, are the handiwork of the boys of the school.

It is obvious that by the introduction of these creches the nation benefits directly in two distinct ways—in the increased production of munitions that is so urgent to maintain the required supply for the troops of our own men and women of the well-being of the men and women of the future that is so imperative if the sacrifices that are being made on the battlefields of Europe to-day are to be justified.

In view of these distinct and enormous gains to the State, it is a little perplexing that the excellent experiment of creches has been of so cursory a nature. The amount charged is so high as compared with that of most of the existing creches. Tenpence per day is charged for one child, and eightpence for each additional one of the same family, as against fivepence and fourpence of the majority of "nurseries." It may be admitted that many of the *munitionaires* are earning excellent wages, but the increase in the cost of living reduces the value considerably.

The high price of milk may warrant an increased scale of charges in an ordinary case; but such an action on the part of the State, when the welfare of the nation's children is at stake and the production of our munition factories is dependent, as it is to-day, upon the utilisation of the united efforts of every man and woman, is most injudicious. It would be far more expedient to make the charge purely nominal, for no barrier should be permitted to stand against the prior needs of the troops and the care of the troops of the future.

The doors, too, should be widened to admit the children of any woman working either directly or indirectly upon munitions. At present, I am informed, the use of the creches is open only to those women working in the national factories, to the rigid exclusion of the worker in the controlled establishments. Such an incredible distinction is not only unfair but almost absurd and detrimental for all war work is nationally important, and the production of munitions must be the first consideration, be it the output of shells, fuses, or any other branch of work connected with the arming of the troops.

A creche attached to every factory, controlled or otherwise, which employs a large number of women would undoubtedly reap a reward sufficiently rich to justify the State bearing the entire cost. C. Ivy Sanders in the *Daily Mail*.

Could there be a man more fitted for the leadership of a great war? His courage will never fail; his resolution is as immutable as a law of nature; his tenacity is like a piece of iron. And at the same time, he will watch with the astute and trained observation of an old Parliamentarian every eddy and current of popular feeling and Parliamentary intrigue; he will be ready to pounce upon the envious personal enemy or on the pacifist; if such a thing were possible—it is impossible—he would face an unexpected mob that resented some of the tremendous interference with England's historic individual fore of personal liberties.

Finally, I should say that no nation ought to love Lloyd George more than France; for Lloyd George loves France like a Frenchman, and never so ardently, so passionately, as since this war. He is never tired of talking, not merely of the bravery of her soldiers, but of her splendid organisation of all her natural resources—her factories organised, her men and women workers organised; he has spoken with admiration of her ruthlessness of purpose. "France has been the greatest among the Allies," I have heard him say, over and over again.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

CONSOLIDATION REGULATIONS, 1917.

"The Trading with the Enemy (Consolidation) Regulations, 1917," have just been issued. By them the following are repealed:—The Treasurers Insurance Regulations, 1914; the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1915 and the Trading with the Enemy (Bulgaria) Regulations, 1916. The repeal, however, does not affect the past operation of the regulations, interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of them or take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

Clause 2 of the new regulations contain the following definitions:—

"Enemy" means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, and any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in an enemy country, or in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco. In the case of incorporated bodies, whether or not they are incorporated in an enemy country and to those wherever incorporated which are incorporated in accordance with the laws of an enemy country or carry on business in an enemy country.

"Enemy country" means the territories of the German Empire, of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, of the Empire of Turkey, and the Kingdom of Bulgaria, together with the colonies and dependencies thereof, other than any territory in the effective military occupation of His Majesty or his Allies, but including any territory in the effective military occupation of an enemy.

"No-enemy country" means any country other than the dominions of His Majesty or a country with which His Majesty is at war.

"Person" means any British subject, firm or corporation resident, carrying on business, or being within the limits of the China Order in Council, 1904.

ENEMY TRADING.

By clause 3.—Any person who, by himself or in conjunction with any other person, whether a British subject or not:—

- (1.) Pays any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy; or
- (2.) Compromises or gives security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy; or
- (3.) Acts on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating, or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument; or
- (4.) Accepts, pays, or otherwise deals with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, having at the time of such acceptance, payment, or dealing, reasonable ground for believing that such instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy; or
- (5.) Enters into any new transaction or completes any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares, or other securities; or
- (6.) Makes or enters into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance or reinsurance or contract of reinsurance made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy; or accepts or gives effect to any insurance of any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance or reinsurance made or entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of war; or as regards treaties or contracts of reinsurance current at the outbreak of war to which an enemy is a party or in which an enemy is interested, enters into any such treaty or contract under any such treaty or contract any risk arising under any policy or contract of insurance or reinsurance made or entered into after the outbreak of war, or any share in any such risk; or
- (7.) Directly or indirectly, supplies to or for the use or benefit of or obtains from, an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise or directly or indirectly supplies to or for the use or benefit of, or obtains from, any person any good, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission in or from an enemy country or an enemy, or directly or indirectly trades in or carries any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy; or
- (8.) Permits any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place in an enemy country; or
- (9.) Enters into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy; or
- (10.) Takes part in any act or transaction prohibited under any Proclamation dealing with the subject of trading with the enemy issued by His Majesty after the commencement of these Regulations, and published in the manner provided by the Principal Order for the publication of King's Regulations;

is guilty of trading with the enemy.

Clause 4 defines the offence of trading with the enemy in connection with banking and insurance.

ENEMY PROPERTY.

Under the heading of "Enemy Property" Clause 5 says:—"If any China Company contravenes the provisions of section 4 of the Ordinance of the Colony of Hongkong, entitled 'Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1915' such company shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations. The following clause further calls for a return by the China Company, if not already done, within one month of the commencement of these Regulations, of a notice in writing, communicating to the custodian of enemy property in Hongkong full particulars of all shares, stocks, debentures and debenture stock and other obligations of the company which are held by or for

the benefit of an enemy. A similar regulation calls for a notification by individuals of any property, held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy, whether movable or immovable. Clause 6 deals with the payment of monies due to an enemy into "The Enemy Dividends Account."

Clauses 9 and 10:—
(9).—There shall be and there is hereby constituted a list of persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in non-enemy countries with whom, by reason of their enemy nationality or enemy association, it is expedient that trading should be prohibited. Such list is contained in the schedule to these Regulations, and shall be called "the Prohibited List."

The Minister may at any time vary or add to the Prohibited List, and such variations and additions shall have effect in each Consular District as though they were contained in the list in the schedule hereto from the date on which they are published by being exhibited conspicuously in the public offices of the Consulate of that district.

A copy of the Prohibited List and of any variation thereof or addition thereto shall be kept exhibited in each Consular office.

(10).—Any person who, by himself or in conjunction with others, whether British subjects or not, enters into any transaction mentioned in Regulations 3 and 4 of these Regulations with any person or body of persons in the Prohibited List shall be deemed to have traded with the enemy and shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation shall be taken to prohibit:—

- (a).—Any person who is engaged in any non-enemy country in the business of insurance from carrying on in that country that business (other than the business of marine insurance) or of insurance against fire or any other risk of goods or merchandise during transit from shipper or manufacturer's warehouse until deposited in warehouse or on the termination of the transit, if any part of the transit is by sea with or through the agency of any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the Prohibited List.
- (b).—Any person who is engaged in working any railway or other service of public utility in any non-enemy country under any charter, grant, or concession made by the Government, or by any provincial or municipal authority in, any such country from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the Prohibited List so far only as is necessary to enable the person or body of persons engaged in working such railway or other service of public utility to comply with or fulfil the obligations or conditions of the charter, grant, or concession under which the working of the railway or other service of public utility is carried on.

PENALTIES.

Rules for procedure are also laid down in the regulations and the penalty clause provides:—

- (1).—Any person who does any act prohibited by who fails to do any act required to be done by these Regulations shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.
- (2).—Any person guilty of a breach of these Regulations shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.
- (3).—Where any company has entered into a transaction or has done any act which is an offence under these Regulations or has failed to do any act which is required to be done by these Regulations, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the transaction, act, or failure shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations and shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding £50 or to both.

WAR NEWS.

THE BLOCKADE.

Among a number of additions to the Defence of the Realm Regulations published in a recent *London Gazette*, was the following new order to follow regulation 11 B, which deals with the prohibition of transmission of money or credit to or from enemy countries:—

1. Regulation 11 B shall apply to any country which is for the time being under blockade on the part of the Allies in the same manner as it applies to an enemy country, and to any persons who would be enemies to the country so under blockade were an enemy country in the same manner as it applies to enemies.
2. This regulation shall be deemed to have had effect as from the eighth day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

CANADIANS IN FRANCE.

TEN MONTHS IN GERMANY. THE ZEPPELIN FAILURE. THE KAISER'S "HUMANITY."

[BY D. THOMAS CURTIN.]

CHAPTER XXX.

A little, bent old woman, neat, shrivelled, with clear, healthy eye and keen intelligence, was collecting acorns in the park outside the great Schloss, the residence of von Oppen, a relative of the President of Berlin.

I had walked long and was about to eat my picnic lunch, and stopped and spoke with her. We soon came to the one topic in Germany—the war. She was eighty-four years of age, she told me, and she worked for twelve hours a day. Her mother had seen Napoleon pass through the red-roofed village hard by. She well remembered what she called "the Bismarck wars." She was of the old generation, for she spoke of the Kaiser as "the King."

"No," she said, "this war is not going like the Bismarck wars—not like the three that happened in 1864, 1866, 1870, within seven years, she told me, and she was reforming, of course, to Denmark, Austria, and France. "We have lost," she said, "in our village—food is hard to get. Here she pointed to two thin slices of black bread which were to form her midday meal. She did not grumble at her twelve hours' day in the fields, which were in addition to the work of her little house, but she wished that she could have half an hour in which to read history!

Her relief was that the war would be terminated by the Zeppelins. "When our humane King really gives the word, the English ships and towns will all be destroyed by our Zeppelins. He is holding back his great secret of destruction out of kindness."

The remark of that simple but intelligent old woman as to the restraint imposed by the Kaiser upon the Zeppelins constituted, until a few weeks ago, the universal belief of all Germany. People in Great Britain seem to have no conception of the great part the Zeppelin was to play in the war, according to German imagination. That simple old peasant who expressed the views that had been fostered to me by intelligent members of the Reichstag—bankers, merchants, men and women of all degrees. The first destruction of Zeppelins—that of Lieutenant Warneford (the bringing down of L. 77 at Rostock, did not produce much disappointment. The war was going well in other directions. But the recent destruction of Zeppelins has had almost as much to do with the desire for peace, in the popular mind, as the discomfort and illness caused by food shortage and the perpetual hammerings by the French and English armies in the West.

For my part, I am as convinced that those three matters have had as much to do with von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace offer as any other, combined, of course, with the knowledge felt by every German that peace, with the map in its present state, is a victory of a size never imagined by the wildest Pan-German in his wildest dreams.

I am not inclined to be prophetic. I have no doubt that there will be further Zeppelin raids, but I know enough of the Zeppelin and of the German character to be convinced that recent British Zeppelin victories in the air have produced a huge moral effect upon your enemy.

You should realize that the Zeppelin has been a fetish to the Germans for the last ten years. Thousands of pictures have been imagined of them dropping bombs on Buckingham Palace, the Bank of England, and the Grand Fleet. For a long time, owing to the hiding of the facts in England of the Zeppelin raids, even high German officials believed that the immense damage had been done. The French acted more wisely. They allowed full descriptions of the aeroplane and Zeppelin raids in France to be published, and the result was discouraging to the Germans. I remember studying the British Zeppelin communiqués with Germans. At that time you were constantly referring to those raids taking place in the "eastern counties," when the returned Germans knew exactly where they had been. The result was great encouragement. Nothing did more to depress the Germans than the humorous and true accounts of the Zeppelin raids which were eventually allowed to appear in the English newspapers.

There is a German saying about the English communiqué that, from the German point of view, "no news is good news," and I should not be a good friend of the Allies if I did not state what I know to be true, that your Zeppelin and naval communiques have greatly encouraged the Germans.

Count Zeppelin, who up to a year ago was a national hero, is already regarded as an old failure. The very house servants who subscribed their pennings and marks in the early days, to help conduct his experiments, now no longer speak of his experiments with respect. They have transferred their admiration to Hindenburg and the submarines.

Zeppelin news was not difficult to obtain in Germany. A series of articles appeared in *The Times* by a French writer—M. Georges Prade—last spring which surprised the Germans by their minute accuracy. He revealed the real Zeppelin centre—Lepizig—and the geographical reasons for its choice, and he described in detail construction facts which German flying men admitted to me to be accurate to a degree that alarmed them.

It was at that time that the belief in Zeppelins was beginning to wane. There had been more wounded and damaged Zeppelins than the Germans had ever announced. I was informed that the overhauling and repair of many Zeppelins after a successful or unsuccessful raid were a matter not of days, but of weeks.

GERMAN EXHAUSTION. MR. BELLOC ON WAR'S OUTLOOK FOR 1917.

In a very striking and interesting article in *Land and Water*, Mr. Hilaire Belloc reviews the conditions in which the Allies enter the year 1917. He first sets forth in detail what he describes as "the debit side"—namely, our three great drawbacks: (1) Length and vulnerability of communications, (2) physical separation between East and West, and (3) confederacy as opposed to unity of control.

In this part of his article Mr. Belloc reminds the world of the military achievement of Great Britain. "The very success of that stupendous piece of creation," he says, "was an object-lesson in the separate moral qualities and separate political genius of one out of the four Allies."

He then proceeds to consider what he calls "the credit side," and finds that the balance is heavily against the enemy. The Central Powers are suffering from the blockade, the absence of effective effort, and the exhaustion of the offensive. In spite of unity of direction from Berlin, Austria has failed to play the part assigned her, and her failure, especially in the Trentino, has embarrassed the Prussian plans. On the other hand:

"The Alliance has elaborated, particularly in the West, a new tactical method which will win the war. It reached its perfection—it was almost created—this summer. We saw it rapidly increasing in value upon the Somme, as the summer proceeded. Its character of greater losses upon a local offensive of the offensive defence by far than the offensive suffers. We saw it gradually coming into play as the Somme operations proceeded. It was triumphant at Beaumont Hamel. We saw it in the two heavy blows which have disengaged the Verdun sector. Douaumont and Poivre Hill, the other day, the mere prisoners taken in these new blows exceeded the total casualties suffered in the delivering of them."

But German exhaustion of effective is the determining point of the whole thing.

For every 65 men that the enemy now has in action—using the word in action to mean inclusive of the depot and the zone of the armies, but exclusive of the military usefulness men who still draw rations and are in uniform at work of one kind or another behind the armies—the enemy sees drafts of about 20 to supply wastage between this and the late part of next summer. It is grossly insufficient. The Alliance in every part of it sees indefinitely larger reserves of human material. Even the French people are a class ahead of the German Empire and two classes ahead of the Austrian.

Our superior man-power gives us superiority in munitioning, enables Italy to hold and exhaust 25 to 30 Austrian divisions, and justifies the confidence of the Allies in the future. Mr. Belloc closes with "a political conclusion."

If Prussia is saved from what awaits her by any error, even by any accident, not only our time, but generations beyond us, will be occupied in the intense preparation to resist future peril, and probably in the ultimate failure of that effort. Even those who may basely desire it will not return to the old ease. No individual or group of individuals can at this stage betray civilisation without suffering the common ruin. And if this could be true of one community more than of another, it is especially true of the community which lives through and upon the sea.

There was great difficulty in obtaining Zeppelin crews. Most of them are sailors, as are the officers. There have been suppressed mutinies in connection with the manning of the Zeppelins.

The Germans have now facts as to the actual damage done in England. They read and know that the British public receive the Zeppelins with excellent craft and gunfire. They know that these preparations are likely to be increasing rather than decreasing, and while, for the sake of saving the national face, it will be necessary that Zeppelins be further used, the people who are directing the war know that, so far as land warfare is concerned, they are not a factor. The universal belief that prevailed in Germany that German chemists have produced some terrific explosive, the use of which was forbidden by the humane Kaiser, greeted one everywhere, and if one did not know the extraordinary docility of the German mind, one would imagine that the governing classes would be perplexed as to how to explain away the situation.

By this time I find that quite a number of people in Great Britain are beginning to understand a little of German psychology and the way the Government-controlled newspapers handle it. A bad beating at Verdun is offset by great staring headlines describing the further penetration into Roumania or the return of a Transatlantic submarine from New York.

In this acute winter time, when the need of heating food is all the more felt, all manner of traps for German public opinion are set. Last winter, you will remember it was Zeppelin frightfulness. A few weeks ago it was "something good coming before Christmas," the good something being peace.

I have no doubt whatever that the average German middle-class believed peace would arrive at von Bethmann-Hollweg's bidding. Since then it has been hints of food from Roumania. To-morrow it will be an extension of submarine, though I have no doubt that this weapon has all the time been used to the utmost.

I am convinced that as far as land warfare is concerned, Count Zeppelin's monster, expensive, and intricate bomb-throwers will be used to raise, if only for a moment, the black depression that lingers over the minds of the German and Austrian peoples, but I am equally sure that they are recognized as a failure by the German Government.—*Daily Mail*.

LONDON AFTER SIX MONTHS. THE PEOPLE DO NOT KNOW.

The following article was written by a married suburban just before returning to the Somme:

"Surely," I said to myself, "the people cannot understand or they would not do all these things."

I had not been in London since the early of last spring. The intervening months had been spent on the front "somewhere in France"—a large part of the time on the line of the Somme.

I arrived in England in the middle of last week, and spent the next day in London replenishing my kit. Everything was amazing. It is difficult to record my impression. I was, and am, too amazed. The great shops of the West End of London are unchanged. Expensive furs, furniture, appliances, in its price, seem almost more abundant in the great shops of the West End than they were in the days of peace and prosperity. I saw little frocks running into many guineas for children of very tender years. I saw brooches no more than an inch across priced at thirty guineas, while there were many rings with one single diamond for many rings with a hundred pounds was asked. Good Heavens! and we are borrowing at 6 per cent.

The restaurants were filled with people expensively attired. There seemed no lack of the old dishes, the old wines. Luxurious motor-cars were all over the place.

I stood in the West End and watched it all. I was amazed. "The people cannot understand," I said.

I make no excuse for myself. I walked into a great and popular music-hall and watched a revue. The house was filled, and not with soldiers, but with civilians. They had shabby parts. As a rule comedians do. There is nothing humorous in luxury. I had no idea what the women's dresses cost. The producer, no doubt, would be proud to say the production cost goodness knows how many thousands. To me the dresses were amazing, not in their scantiness, for I do not pretend to be a moralist, but in their obvious extravagance. The programme told me, each time the actresses changed, by whom the clothes were made and designed. They were not cheap names. The people in the theatre were attired—they were more than dressed—as if money were no object and as if the Empire instead of borrowing were actually giving money away.

When the revue was over and the number of motor-cars and taxicabs had driven off, I walked up to a tea-shop, and I do not doubt be angry. As I walked, I was flanked on both sides by expensive boxes of chocolates. As I had tea, on all sides of me were expensively dressed women, and I was surrounded with cakes for whose adornment enough sugar must have been used to have kept many families in sugar for many a day.

There did not seem any shortage of any single thing. London, I seem to me, was simply wallowing in luxury. Where, I wondered, was the war economy I had read of while wandering on the banks of the Somme? Where was the need of food tickets or of a limitation of prices, and where, above all, was the war?

Perhaps after all, I thought, in my amazement, there was no war. It was all a dream of mine. I looked at myself. I certainly was in khaki.

I bought an evening paper. Yes, there was a war on. The Serbians, I read, were beginning to win back their country. Roumania was beginning to lose hers. The Russian guns were active. France had a success. Italy, from the news, seemed to be in it. Germany and Austria were not doing too well. Well, perhaps, after all, we were not in this war and it had all affected my brain.

I turned to another column. I was not dreaming. We were in it. A 48,000-ton hospital ship belonging to us had been sunk.

"The brutes," said an over-dressed woman, and stepped into her thousand-guinea limousine. I was amazed.

"The people," I said, "cannot understand. It will all be different when I get to my home in the country."

It was different in my own home, and in the homes of those of my friends who had given up their businesses to go out. Most of the servants had gone. Still, none of us would have been out of it. Elsewhere there were no signs of poverty. There seemed no shortage of money. I saw no economy. The shops in the little towns were all well stocked. There were plenty of motor-cars everywhere.

"They also," I thought, "do not understand."

If anyone reads this I know full well what he will say. "We do all this because when the boys come over from France they would not like to find everything dull and shut up."

That is an entirely foolish statement that needs no answer. What soldier in the line in France wants to see his children dressed in tea-gown frocks, or to eat cakes plastered with sugar, or to watch over-dressed women float about in expensive motor-cars, to know that some "h" less divinity at the back of the stage is dressed in cloth of gold designed by So-and-so and made by Mme. Some-one-else?

There is only one thing, the man in France wants, and that is to end the war. There is not a man of military age on all the great arable farms of Northern France, where only 10 per cent. of the land is grass. Turn the women of England on to the land or to some other work. They could not do it, you say. You said the "kunt" and City clerk would not make soldiers. They did, didn't they? If it was not to see my wife and family I would not come back on leave again. Yes, and thousands of others share my view of it all.

The people do not understand, some just because they do not, and some because they will not.

A week on the Somme would do them no harm.

I wonder whether the people or their former "leaders" are to blame most. I blame the people for being sheep—if they do not understand—and those leaders for thinking the people will always be sheep.—*Daily Mail*.

PAN-GERMAN AMBITIONS. PLANS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF SMALL STATES.

Recent German papers inform us that a number of very successful meetings have been held in several large cities under the auspices of the Pan-German League. It is interesting to note that although the Pan-Germans are in control of a vast and important Press in no one of their papers have we anything like a complete account of the proceedings at these meetings, or a list of the speakers who addressed them. All we are told is that the meetings were crowded, that they were unusually enthusiastic and that general satisfaction was expressed at the military situation, and at the prospect of a speedy realisation of Pan-German aims and objects. That Belgium bids fair to be an extension of the Empire towards the North Sea and the English coast, that part of France rich in ores is sure to fall to the share of Germany, that Serbia and Montenegro had been wiped out, that Roumania had been overrun, that the German occupation of Russian Poland meant the crippling of Russia's Western defences, and the "liberation" of Lithuania and Courland, and last, but not least, that Germany had become so strong in the Near East that her further progress to the Persian Gulf was assured—the Hamburg-Persian Gulf scheme—were all matters of supreme satisfaction to the important bodies of Pan-Germans who have been recently holding high festival.

THE GERMANY OF THE FUTURE

We would do well to bear the Pan-Germans in mind. It would be a grave mistake were we to ignore or seek to minimise the extremely influential position occupied by them. In the times of peace it was customary to smile at their vagaries, their shallowness, their inordinately ambitious. But the course of this war has revealed that they are a body to be reckoned with, and that their schemes are supported by some of the most powerful men in the Empire.

In view of President Wilson's statement that "each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful States now as well as it will be to remember that from the huge body of Pan-German literature it would be an easy matter to give volumes of citations in which the rights and privileges of small States are absolutely denied, and declaring that a number of smaller States are little better than parasites drawing their support from the large bodies near them.

A few examples of the Pan-German attitude towards smaller States are worth citing. In a book entitled "Grossdeutschland und Mitteleuropa in 1930" we have the following remarks about Holland: "When our brothers of the Low German race shall have got over their almost childish fright at 'annexation' by the Prussians, they will acknowledge that the admission of Holland into Great Germany is advantageous to both parties. Moreover, in the bosom of Great Germany, the Dutch would be able to preserve, to a reasonable extent, their own particular characteristics. The official language will remain Dutch for the legislature and for the administration in State, School, and Church. High German will not be employed except in matters that concern the Confederation. Besides, it is obvious that its use will spread rapidly, but voluntarily, in commerce and the sciences. God grant that our Low German cousins may at last abandon that jealous regard for their independence as a separate State."

SWITZERLAND AND BELGIUM.

Let us next take Switzerland, citing from the same authoritative source: "We may then leave Switzerland to choose whether she shall enter the German Zollverein and the Pan-German Confederation, bringing all her cantons or only the German ones with her, or whether she shall form part of the German Empire on equal terms as a Federal State." Everyone with a knowledge of the prevailing sentiment in Chauvinist Germany is aware that the hope of absorbing Switzerland without resorting to arms, and as a consequence of victories over her great neighbours, is one of the fondest.

In May 1915, a memorial from a number of powerful Pan-German associations was sent to the Imperial Chancellor, in which, as regards Belgium, the following passage occurs: "Because it is necessary to insure our credit at sea and our military and economic situation for the future in face of England, because the Belgian territory, which is of the greatest economic importance, is closely linked to our principal industrial territory, Belgium must be subjected to the legislation of the Empire in monetary, financial and postal matters. We shall organise the government and the administration in such a manner that the inhabitants will not be able to acquire any influence over the political destiny of the German Empire."

The same memorial, speaking of France, said: "As to France, always in consideration of our position towards England, it is of vital interest for us, in respect of our future on the seas, that we should own the coast which borders on Belgium more or less up to the Somme, which would give us an outlet on the Atlantic Ocean. Any other territorial conquest in France, the mining necessary annexation of the mining basins of Briey, should only be made in virtue of considerations of military strategy. To the security of the German Empire, in a future war, requires therefore imperatively the ownership of all mines of iron-ore, including the fortresses of Longwy and Verdun, which are necessary to defend this region."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GERMANS' ESCAPE. OFFICERS WHEELED TO STORE SHED AS WASTE PAPER.

The two German officers, Lieutenant Anton Omentek and Lieutenant Otto Thelan, who escaped from the Holport Detention Camp, certainly displayed great forethought and ingenuity. It appears that the camp waste paper is collected at intervals and wheeled in barrows to a store shed outside the grounds, this work being performed by German orderlies. The officers, conceived the idea of being taken to the shed as waste paper and consequently hid themselves underneath it.

By using a twig of elderwood from which the pith had been abstracted, they managed to get sufficient air in their hiding-place. The roll-call was answered by some of their comrades, so that the men were not missed. When the orderlies came to wheel out the waste paper, so natural did the bundles look that the suspicions of the armed guard in charge were not aroused.

After they had been tumbled into the store shed, the door was locked by the guard, and the orderlies returned to the camp with the guard. As soon as all was quiet again, the officers managed to free themselves from their respective bundles, secured the lock of the door, and thus regained their freedom. How they obtained the civilian clothes which they were wearing when arrested by Police-Constable Crook at Old Windsor shortly after midnight still remains a mystery.

WAR NEWS BRITAIN'S OUTSTANDING FLOATING DEBT.

The figures are now available for the national revenue and expenditure to the close of the year. It may be interesting, therefore, in this connection to draw attention more particularly to the total amounts raised by loan by means of Exchequer Bonds and War Expenditure Certificates, now that their issue has come to an end.

The aggregate outstanding amount of Five per cent. Exchequer Bonds—the issue of which had ceased earlier—is £234,514,569, of which £180,320,469 represents bonds sold since last April 1st. Out of this total bonds maturing in 1919 amount to £237,828,533, and those maturing in 1920 to £62,464,000. The issue of six per cent. Exchequer Bonds maturing in February, 1920, now also closed, began on October 3rd last, and the total sold up to December 30 is £159,804,000. Thus the grand total of these two forms of short-dated debt comes to £393,718,569.

The issuing of Two-Year Expenditure Certificates began on April 1st last, and the total subscribed has been £39,856,000. The outstanding amount of Treasury bills on December 30th was £1,115,149,000.

CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, Press correspondent with the British troops, reports: "The Germans were anxious to spend Christmas peacefully and they sought no trouble apart from a few raids and artillery duels from Ypres to the Somme. Our Tommies listened to the Germans at ear level, and at intervals with tin whistles and mouth organs, but kept their rifles ready in the event of raids, vainly shouting, 'Won't you come over, Tommy, dear!' Our men, with periscopes, watched the Germans, baling water out of trenches, crawling from under falling parapets, and struggling up to their necks in shell holes in ice-cold water. At some points the troops exchanged news, throwing across cigar boxes containing letters. Drying rooms, warmed by charcoal stoves, and the latest British preventive of 'trench feet.' Troops holding the trenches cheerfully waited till Boxing Day for their Christmas dinner in the more comfortable surroundings of the rear."

THE PAN-GERMAN PLOT.

In his most admirable book, "The Pan-German Plot," published by John Murray, M. André Chéradame, on the basis of original documents, this summarises German aims in Russia.

1. To carve out of the Empire of the Tsars, and annex to the German Confederation, a slice of territory large enough to cut off Russia entirely from the West.

2. To constitute at the expense of Russia, thus reduced, new States (Poland and Lithuania), which should bow the knee to Berlin.

A well-known historical writer in the Pan-German camp declared in the "Panther" review that it was absolutely necessary for Germans to expand the sphere of their power, especially eastward. "The immense Russian force must recede behind the Dnieper."

Finally, we would cite three passages which give in a sentence or two the spirit of Germany's attitude to the weak nations of the earth, of her desire to make their rights secure against aggression. The first is from the Kaiser's speech on laying the foundation-stone of the Roman Museum near Homburg: "May our German Fatherland become in the future so strongly united, as power, as wonderful as was the Roman Empire, so that its times to come it may be said of us as it is said of the Romans, 'Divus Romanus sum.'"

The second passage was spoken by the Kaiser at Damascus: "May his Majesty the Sultan, as well as the three hundred millions of Mussulmans who venerate him as their Khalif, be assured that the German Emperor is their friend for ever."

The third passage is from an article by Maximilian Harden: "This war has not been forced on us by surprise; we have desired it, and it was our bounden duty to desire it. Germany wages war because of her immutable conviction that greater world expansion and freer outlets are due to her by right of her own works."—*Daily Chronicle*.

YOUR BREATH—? Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let



help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood Furniture at Sales Room, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
TO-MORROW
11 a.m.—The Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
Tuesday, 13th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Wednesday, 14th Feb.—
12.15 p.m.—Ladies' Recreation Club, Annual General Meeting at the City Hall.
Saturday, 17th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Monday, 19th Feb.—
12.30 p.m.—Gardes & Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
Thursday, 22nd Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Saturday, 24th Feb.—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.
Monday, 26th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—1st Day.
Tuesday, 27th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—2nd Day.
Wednesday, 28th Feb.—
Hongkong Races—3rd Day.
Saturday, 3rd March.—
Hongkong Races—4th Day.
Saturday, 10th March.—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.

PETER DAWSON'S



Whisky is the whisky with a growing popularity, because its elegant flavour is solely due to original fineness developed by Age. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
[38]

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STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Passengers will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

H. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

ON SALE
HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 9th Feb.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"WENCHOW"	On 10th Feb.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"NGUOHOW"	On 11th Feb.	11 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 12th Feb.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Feb.	4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Feb.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Feb.	4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb.	Noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAY" and S.S. "SANTU".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CEINHUA", "TAMING" and "SANTU". Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "SANTU".
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"HAICHING" ... | Capt. W. C. Passmore ... | THURSDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	1917	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.

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CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE | YOKOHAMA MARU | WED'DAY, 14th
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE | Capt. Terada | 12,500 | Feb., at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA... | TAMBAMA MARU | TUESDAY, 6h
Capt. Akamatsu | 12,500 | Mar., at Noon.

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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... | TENSHIN MARU | WED'DAY, 14th
Capt. Shirai | 5,000 | Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and | TANGO MARU | SATURDAY, 10th
YOKOHAMA ... | Capt. Soyeda | 12,500 | Feb., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and | MIYAZAKI MARU | MONDAY, 12th
Capt. Teranaka | 12,500 | Feb., at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA ... | KITANO MARU | THURSDAY, 22nd
Capt. F. E. Cope | 16,000 | Feb., at 10 A.M.

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

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Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KORFA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	TUES., 13th Feb. Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.

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(TRANS PACIFIC).

"PANAMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th Feb., at 4 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overseas cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAISO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 11th Feb. at 10 A.M.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 15th Feb. at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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